

THE NEW NORTH.

VOLUME 15, NO. 40.

RHINELANDER, WISCONSIN, THURSDAY, NOV. 25, 1897.

TERMS—\$1.50 IN ADVANCE

We want Every Woman in Rhinelander to know that our line of

Staple and Fancy GROCERIES

—IS THE—

Finest and Best in the City

OUR FANCY BRANDS ARE

Richellieu's Preserved Fruits, in Glass Jars.
" Maple Sugar,
" Syrup,
" Mince Meat.
Batavia and Golden Eagle Canned Goods,
Pillsbury's Breakfast Food,
Challenge Rolled Oats,
" Cracked Wheat,

Parched Farinose,
Germea and Cereline Flakes
White Clover Honey,
Cudahy Bros. Choice Breakfast Bacon,
Pure Buckwheat and the world renowned Pillsbury's Best Flour.

Orders by Mail or Wire Promptly Filled. Wholesale or Retail.

C. M. & W. W. FENELON

Cor. Brown and Davenport Streets.



Hang On to Your COIN until you take a whirl of the

Town and see what is offered at other stores then come to our large General Store and see the counters and shelves piled to the ceiling and heavily laden with the latest creations from the world's most fashionable makers.

All marked at lower prices than you'll find elsewhere.

Women's Jackets cut in two.

Former price \$6.00, our price now.....	\$ 3.00
" " 7.00, " " " " " " " " " "	3.50
" " 8.00, " " " " " " " " " "	4.00
" " 10.00, " " " " " " " " " "	5.00
" " 12.00, " " " " " " " " " "	6.00
" " 15.00, " " " " " " " " " "	7.50
" " 20.00, " " " " " " " " " "	10.00

Full Line of Children's Cloaks, new and nobby.

Men's Heavy Beaver Ulsters, other stores get \$7.45, We only get \$5.00.

Men's heavy all wool Kersey, was \$12.00, now.....\$8.50
Same reduction on Friezes, Meltons and Cheviots.

Women's and Children's Underwear costs you one-quarter less for the next week, so in the Shoe Department for a week.

Shoes now \$1.48 at.....	\$1.00
" " 2.01 at.....	1.50
" " 2.50 at.....	2.00
" " 3.00 at.....	2.50

These are good custom made shoes, new styles, but have not the sizes so must close them out.

Catch on while the tide is coming in.

SPAFFORD & COLE,

RHINELANDER,

WIS.



The Gymnasium a Go.
A meeting of those interested in organizing a gymnasium was held in the council room Monday evening. A good crowd was in attendance. H. D. Vaughn was elected temporary chairman. The following officers were elected:

President—D. H. Walker.
Vice Pres.—H. D. Vaughn.
Secretary—L. H. Wheeler.
Treasurer—H. N. Butler.

It was decided to accept the offer of Parker & McIndoe regarding a building, they having made a liberal offer of the Brown street property now used by the football team for training quarters. A system of baths will be put in next week and connection established with the sewer. Ed. Dimick will have charge of this work.

A committee consisting of A. L. Dunn, Wm. Dandels and Harry Butler was appointed to look after the securing of a suitable equipment for the gymnasium.

Thirty-three signatures have already been secured, each pledging the payment of five dollars into the general fund. A number have already handed in their pledges.

There is a good set of officers at the head of the movement, and we can see no reason why this city may not boast of a first-class institution for manual training in the near future.

Death of Susie Lewis.

Miss Susie Lewis, of Portage, Wis., died Friday morning at her home in that city. Miss Lewis was a sister of Mrs. Fred. Moore and B. R. Lewis, and was well known to many in Rhinelander. To her relatives and nearest friends she has been known for a year as a constant and patient sufferer from tuberculosis of the bowels. During all this long illness no means were left untried that medical skill could suggest or kind parents and friends provide, but all in vain. Mrs. Moore has been her constant companion for the past four months, and was with her when death came to her release. B. R. Lewis received a telegram Thursday summoning him to her bedside, and left at once, but arrived too late to see his sister alive. She was a young lady who held the respect and esteem of all who knew her, and in her death the family is bereft of a kind and affectionate daughter and sister.

Free Public Library.

The council passed an ordinance, introduced by Alderman Klumb, on Saturday evening, by unanimous vote, establishing a Free Library and Reading Room, and appropriated \$200 for the year. A large petition signed by the principal taxpayers was read, requesting the passage of the ordinance. Rhinelander may now have an opportunity of taking her place among the progressive cities, and the council should be heartily commended for its action. The mayor will soon appoint the Library Board, who will have control of the work.

Rhinelander Eleven Plays Marinette Today.

The Rhinelander football team, accompanied by their manager, W. L. Beers, left on the 11 o'clock train Wednesday for Marinette, where they will meet the Marinette team on the gridiron this afternoon. The game between these two teams in this city two weeks ago was a strong one, no score being made by either team. Our boys are strengthened by Captain Walker, who was unable to play in the other game, and started away feeling confident of winning. We hope they will.

Pressure Test of City Mains.

To-day (Thursday) A. D. Sutton, Water Works Supt., will make a pressure test on all the city water mains, from 1 to 4 o'clock. This is done to ascertain the condition of the mains, so if any need repairing they can be attended to now before the ground becomes frozen. Look to it that your faucets are all closed tight, and it will be well to keep an eye on the pipes in your homes, also, as they are liable to burst and flood the house.

Sale of Useful and Fancy Articles.

At the Congregational church parlors on the afternoon and evening of Dec. 10, the Priscillas will hold a sale of useful and fancy articles. They will also have a fine line of home made candles for sale, which should be disposed of on short notice. The young ladies are endeavoring to raise money to help clear the church of debt and should be encouraged in their work. Bear the date in mind and see their display. An entertainment will be given in the evening.

Lumber Notes.

Dan Shea, of Merrill, passed through Rhinelander Tuesday, enroute for Malvern with his camp outfit.

During the past few weeks the passenger trains going through Rhinelander have been filled with "Lumber Jacks," some of whom are full citizens and noisy, going to the woods for the winter. There is no class of laborers on earth who are as happy as the "woods boys" when they are on their way to camp or returning in the spring.

Good times seem to have struck Northern Wisconsin for good, and our chief products—pine timber and iron—are selling rapidly for a good fair living price. Wages are advancing, and the big hearted, broad minded lumbermen of this section have a happy appearance these days. They are enjoying a good trade, as the long freight trains loaded with lumber which can be seen every day will prove. They are securing a future stock of standing pine to fill the big mills in the sawdust towns, of which they are the admitted support.

E. S. Shepard has been kept busy this winter looking land, and has made some big deals in pine land during the past month. Among the purchases he has made is sixty million feet of pine timber near Star Lake for his old patron, C. A. Good-year, of Tomah and Chicago. He has also bought large quantities for others, and is still looking over timber to buy, as there are some half a dozen large firms with an unlimited supply of the wherewith who have employed him to buy for them. Mr. Shepard's experience of something like thirty years among these same trees, and his general knowledge and familiarity with these tracts, enable him to decide in advance of many of his competitors in the same attempt to get a block of standing timber while it is going, and these firms he is buying for probably realize this fact. The Holiday, bad as he looks, seems to have brought him good luck, and we are as glad as any of his friends can be to see Shep. get upon his feet again.

Day Bros. will this year finish their timber near Rhinelander, Wis., and by the end of another year will probably be out of the lumber business there. They have left about 12,000,000 feet of timber. During the past few years they have been purchasing timber on the upper waters of the St. Croix river and also in the timber region north and northwest of Lake Superior. They have several tracts of very good white pine timber. They have not yet decided whether they will sell the timber, cut it and sell the logs, or manufacture it into lumber.—Mississippi Valley Lumberman.

An old woodsman is credited with the assertion that in ten years from now all the large pine tracts on the Wisconsin river and its tributaries will be exhausted. These groves as he says they now exist are as follows:

Star Lake tract.....	150,000,000
Star Lake tract.....	250,000,000
Neenah Woodland tract.....	250,000,000
Alex. Stewart Company tract.....	150,000,000
Good year tract.....	120,000,000
Land, Log & Lumber Co. & Bradley.....	200,000,000
Knows Bros.....	200,000,000
Merrill Lumber Company.....	150,000,000
Tawney Lumber Company.....	250,000,000
	1,525,000,000

Besides these he acknowledges that "there are others," who have good holdings, besides a good many smaller tracts. These the next ten years he thinks will see practically vanish, and then the attention of the Wisconsin valley lumbermen will turn toward the timber of northern Minnesota, or the south, or both. The problem seems to be, "Will the mills pull out when this time arrives or will the logs be shipped in?" This gentleman's opinion is that the mills of the valley will continue to run for years after the present supply of timber is exhausted, on the timber shipped in from Minnesota and elsewhere.—Chicago Timberman.

Sickness Indemnity.

The call for sick benefit insurance has been so great that the American Mutual Accident association of Oshkosh has adopted a policy covering this form of insurance. A novel feature of this policy is that it provides a specified amount for each of the ordinary acute diseases as enumerated in the policies, and in this way avoids disputes that are so frequent in the adjustment of sick benefit claims. This policy, combined as it is with the best accident contract on the market, will surely be appreciated.

Boys' all wool sweaters.
Cash Department Store.

SATURDAY —THE— LAST DAY.

We have decided to make Saturday, of this week, Nov. 27, the last day of our

THANKSGIVING SALE.

In order to make the last two days, FRIDAY and SATURDAY, Rousers, we are going to add a few new features.

Bloaks and Bapes

1/2

—PRICE.—

We will have another case of 3 cent Shaker Flannel and a case of 1 1-2 cent Print to go on sale Friday morning.

We have on Sale now Another Bale of

2 1-2 Cent Unbleached Cotton.

Everything Goes During This Sale

—AT COST.—

We Close Thursday Morning
At Ten O'Clock.

IRVIN GRAY.

NEW NORTH.

BRUNSWICK PAINTING COMPANY.
RHINELANDER, WISCONSIN.

The young duke of Marlborough has vastly improved since his marriage, and those who knew him in his salad days at Cambridge aver that the change for the better is really marvelous. Now he has become both urbane and useful, and goes about opening things and presiding over things in the most praiseworthy fashion.

The monument to the late Gen. William Tecumseh Sherman, which was to have been erected in New York by May 1, 1894, will probably not be ready for unveiling before the latter part of next year. St. Gaudens, the sculptor, who has the work in hand, is a very slow worker, and is paying particular care to the finishing of this monument.

Miss Ray, who is known in the literary world as "Jack Carlton," has started a Negro colony near Decatur, Ala., which will be known as the Cedar Lake Negro colony. The state administration sanctions the scheme, and a provisional city government has been elected and a post office opened. Miss Ray has given \$10,000, and claims that it is not a business speculation, but simply a plan for harmonizing the race problem.

There will be a total eclipse of the sun visible in India on January 21, 1893. Three expeditions will go out from England to observe it. One, under Sir Norman Lockyer will go to Colombo, in Ceylon, and will occupy itself chiefly with spectroscopic and photographic work. The second, headed by the astronomer royal, Mr. Christie, will be stationed at Jour, 160 miles south of Poona, while the third, under Dr. Copeland, will watch the eclipse at Wardha.

PHILADELPHIA cast-iron pipe manufacturers have invaded England, which has been a large producer of that material. The first shipment of cast-iron pipe from that city to London was taken on the Atlantic Transport line steamer Michigan the other day. The amount shipped was 135 tons, valued at \$2,500. England imports the pipe because it is cheaper, on account of the better facilities here for manufacturing it and the fact that a strike in the English mills affected their output.

"An Englishman," writing to a New York morning paper, says that he visited Gen. Grant's tomb the other day when there were about 20 men present, and that he was the only one who removed his hat. He wants to know how it is that Americans who are compelled to remove their hats in the Metropolitan Museum, and who usually remove their hats in an elevator when ladies are present, do not uncover their heads when they visit the sarcophagus which contains the mortal remains of America's great national hero.

BENJAMIN FRANKLIN'S grave is in a neglected condition. His grave is destitute even of a headstone. It is covered by an old-fashioned marble slab, which was placed there a hundred years ago. Nothing has been done to it since Franklin was buried there, and even the modest arrangements of the grave are not kept in the perfect condition that is expected of a great man's tomb. The earth on all sides is bare of grass, the common thatching of the commonest grave, and an air of total desolation is about the whole place.

The peanut crop seems doomed this year. It began by being cut off from a fourth to a half by the prolonged dry weather, and now it's the wet weather that is doing the damage. The rain found a part of the crop on the ground, dug, but not saked, and as there hasn't been sunshine enough to dry the peas, the result is that both the vines and the nuts are damaged from mildew. And even where the peas had been stacked there is some damage from the rain being carried by the high wind into the interior of the stack.

DAWSON CITY, the metropolis of the Klondike, is a mining town, typical of California in '49, and Leadville and Leadwood during the rich strikes in Colorado. Gold dust is the medium of exchange. The price of the necessities of life is beyond all reason. Common labor is paid \$15 a day, or \$5 a day and board. The board consists of the cheapest and commonest food, but at that the rate is \$10 a day. Gamblers, who conduct the various sporting places, are paid \$20 a day and fairly good board, considering all conditions and circumstances.

UNCLE SAM, as a tenant, pays millions each year in rentals. There is hardly a town in the United States that does not receive something from the government for the rent of buildings. The post office department, of course, is the heaviest rent payer, and after that comes the federal judiciary. Where the United States owns a post office building, and that is only in a few large cities, the courts also occupy a part of the structure; but in the majority of cases quarters have to be rented for the accommodation of post offices and courts.

Two more vacancies will soon be added to the medical corps of the navy, where 16 now exist. The department finds it impossible to attract young doctors, and at the present rate there will soon be few, if any, medical officers of the lower grade. The trouble is lack of proper rank and quarters on shipboard during the first two or three years. The new doctors object to being messaged with cadets and captains' clerks, and believe they should be with warrant officers. The surgeon general says until they are treated better the navy will be short 15 or 20 surgeons.

SWEPT BY THE FIRE FIEND.

Flames Destroy Property in the City of London Valued at Fully \$25,000,000.

OVER A HUNDRED WAREHOUSES BURNED

Over Four Hours and Half the Flames Had Their Own Way—No Loss of Life So Far as Known—Historical St. Giles Church Badly Damaged—The Harrold District.

London, Nov. 20.—One of the most disastrous fires in London's history since the great fire of 1666 broke out in a large block of buildings lying eastward of Aldersgate street and between that thoroughfare and Red Cross street just after one o'clock Friday afternoon. The flames were fanned by a strong wind and were fed by highly inflammable stocks of Christmas fancy goods and flimsy dress materials of all descriptions that filled every floor of the six-story buildings in the old street. Consequently the conflagration gained headway with surprising rapidity and was soon far beyond the possibility of being checked by the few engines that were early on the spot. For four hours and a half the flames had their own way, and it was only after more than a hundred engines had worked an hour that the chief of the fire brigade sent out the signal that the fire was under control. At midnight the fire is still the scene of great excitement. Fifty engines are playing upon the ruins, waggons are hurrying up coal and tons of water are pouring into the fiery debris. Thousands of people are trying to penetrate the cordon maintained by a thousand policemen, reinforcements for whom were hurried up when, soon after six o'clock, an increase in the outbreak Commander Wells to make a requisition for more engines upon the outlying stations.

Loss Over \$25,000,000. The scene must occupy the fire brigade for several days, especially in view of the grave danger of the collapse of the shells of buildings which fall now and again with a loud report. The latest accounts indicate that nearly a hundred warehouses have been destroyed, while the loss will probably exceed \$25,000,000. The historic church of St. Giles has been much damaged, the principal damage being to the roof, the old windows, the baptismal font and Milton's statue. It is officially announced that 150 warehouses have been gutted. Nearly all the British fire insurance companies are involved, and fire insurance shares were practically unsaleable on the stock exchange Friday afternoon after the fire was well under way. Nearly 300 telephone wires have been cut, thus interrupting communication with many of the big provincial towns. The fire will cause an enormous advance in the price of ostrich feathers, which rose 20 per cent. Friday evening. Two feather firms alone have lost \$15,000 (\$15,000).

The Harrold Area. A very large force of firemen and about 20 engines worked at high pressure all night. The district ravaged by the fire is bounded by Aldersgate street, Red Cross, Maidenhead court and Bradford avenue, and includes the intermediate streets, Jewin, Hamwell, Well and Edmund, and Jewin crescent. The ravaged district also includes part of Australian avenue, Paul's alley, Cripple Gate churchyard, Wood street square, Morkwell street, Nicholl square and Fore street.

Due to an Explosion. Hamwell street was the scene of the outbreak of the fire, which was due to an explosion in connection with a gas engine on the premises of Walter Brown & Co., mantle manufacturers at No. 20 on that thoroughfare. Their third factory was crowded with girls when the fire broke out, and it was instantly the scene of a semipanic, the frightened operatives rushing to the roof of the building and there crossing to other buildings and so effecting their escape while the flames were pouring out of the basement. In less than a quarter of an hour the flames had enveloped the adjoining warehouse and there they leaped across the street to an enormous paper warehouse which was fully alight in less than ten minutes.

There was no abatement of the blaze before 2:20 p. m. Then the check came in Jewin street and in Well street, where the collapse of a wall on the right-hand side of that thoroughfare was the means of saving the last building in the street. The width of Red Cross street, a comparatively broad thoroughfare, also formed a barrier there.

Fatally Hurt by a Mob. Masouah, Ill., Nov. 20.—Martin J. Bartholemey and George Roehl were fatally injured and Robert Loren was severely beaten in an attack of masked men on miners at the Kolb coal pit near Masouah, Ill.

Free at Last. Havana, Nov. 19.—The prisoners captured on board the American schooner Competitor in April, 1894, have been released from Calana fortress by order of Capt. Gen. Blanco.

Helpless People Murdered. Havana, Nov. 22.—A Cuban hospital near Artemisa, Pinar del Rio province, was raided by the Spanish soldiers and 20 sick patriots, women and children murdered.

Americans Released. Washington, Nov. 20.—Since the present administration came into office March 1 last 27 American prisoners have been released in Cuba.

A New Editor. Chicago, Nov. 19.—George Wheeler Hinman is to succeed William Penn Nixon as editor in chief of the Inter Ocean.

His Fire in Australia. Melbourne, Nov. 22.—Many of the largest business houses in this city were burned, the loss being \$2,000,000.

MRS. LOGAN'S WARD.

Widow of Famous Soldier Made Guardian for Miss Cisneros. Washington, Nov. 20.—An order was issued by the orphan's court Friday making Mrs. John A. Logan guardian for Miss Evangelina Cossio y Cisneros. The proceedings in court were very brief, but the senator's appearance created much interest. The application for guardianship set out that Miss Cisneros has declared her intention to become a citizen of the United States, so far as the law allows, and that she intends to enter an institution of learning in this city and to hereafter remain a resident of Washington. The petition also cites the incarceration of her father, Jose Augustin Cossio y Serrano, and that there is no time fixed for his release and that there is reason to believe that it will be a long time before he is liberated, if at all. The case was before Judge Hagner, of the orphan's court, and Mrs. Maciaz, who guest the young lady now is, acted as her interpreter. The order was granted on the petition of Miss Cisneros, who is 19 years old, by her next friend, Karl Decker.

MCKINLEY IS FOR PEACE.

He Will Urge the Cubans to Accept Autonomy. New York, Nov. 19.—The World this morning makes the following statement: "The World is able to say on very high authority that President McKinley will favor the program for autonomy."

"Third—That if the Cubans do not need his advice Spain will be given more time without interference from the United States."

"Fourth—The president says that he ardently desires peace both at home and abroad. 'War started' and 'belonging' to the United States, disturb business, retard property and do no good. A new congress is to be chosen next fall and everything depends on 'good times.' A season of peace from Cuban sensations is therefore now almost certain."

"Fifth—Spain has been informed of McKinley's hopes and plans, and as the first evidence of her own fond intentions and good-will she pardoned and released the American crew of the filibustering schooner Competitor, caught under arms off the coast of Cuba on April 1, 1894."

ITS MISSION FAILS.

Steamer Victoria Returns Without Finding the Missing Andree.

Tromsø, Norway, Nov. 22.—The steamer Victoria, which was fitted out by Gov. Tromsø, under instructions from King Oscar, to search for Prof. Andree, the missing aeronaut and party, and which left here November 5, has returned from Spitzbergen. She brings no news as to the whereabouts or movements of Andree, although exploring parties landed ten times at various points in Danmand's isles.

Weyler Denies the Speech. Did Not utter the Sedition Words with Which He Was Charged.

Madrid, Nov. 20.—The captain-general of Galicia has telegraphed to the government here saying that in the interview which he had with Gen. Weyler, the former captain-general of Cuba, the latter completely exculpated himself of the statements attributed to him upon the occasion of his leaving Havana and affirmed his devotion and adhesion to the government.

McKenna for Judge. Washington, Nov. 19.—Attorney-General McKenna's appointment as associate justice of the supreme court is decided upon by the president and has been formally decided upon by the cabinet. The succession to the department of justice is still open.

Fate of a Traitor. Jacksonville, Fla., Nov. 22.—Passengers on the steamer Mascotte report that Angel Paz, who betrayed Gen. Castillo to the Spaniards for \$5,000, was captured by the insurgents on his way to Cienfuegos, court-martialed on a drumhead and hung.

Took Poison. Atlanta, Ga., Nov. 20.—In Oconee county, near Athens, Miss Lizare Cross, one of the leading young ladies of that county, committed suicide by taking poison. She had recently been sick and it is thought she was temporarily deranged.

It Hangs Fire. Washington, Nov. 22.—M. Fatenotre, the French ambassador, has referred the question of reciprocity with the United States back to his government, and there is no immediate prospect of the conclusion of the negotiations.

Children Murdered. Oconomowoc, Wis., Nov. 22.—Willie Cornell, aged six, and Lillie Cornell, aged four, were found with their throats cut at their home here, and Ernest Cornell, their father, was suspected of the crime.

Prizes the Iowa. Washington, Nov. 20.—Commodore Dewey, president of the naval trial board, has returned to Washington from the sea trial of the Iowa, which he declares is the best ship of her class in the world.

Set Free. Havana, Nov. 22.—All the English prisoners held in the island have already been released, and all the American and French prisoners will be set at liberty in a few days.

A Town Flooded. Mount Vernon, Wash., Nov. 22.—The dikes here broke, and within an hour the whole town was under two feet of water. Hundreds of head of stock were drowned.

Killed to Death. Milan, Mo., Nov. 19.—Thomas Epperson, of Lancaster, while attempting to load logs, was bitten through the thigh, severing an artery. He died to death in 20 minutes.

Planting Wheat. Memphis, Tenn., Nov. 22.—Farmers of west Tennessee are planting more wheat this season than was ever known any previous year in the history of the country.

UNCLE SAM'S DEFENDERS.

Secretary Alger, in His Annual Report, Tells of Affairs in the War Department.

GEN. MILES WANTS A LARGER ARMY.

Seventy Thousand Men Will Satisfy Him—Our Present Defenses—Protection for Alaska Is Needed—Some Valuable Suggestions—The Estimates for the Next Fiscal Year.

Washington, Nov. 22.—In his first annual report, Secretary Alger makes many recommendations for the betterment of the administration of the war department, based upon the conclusions of his subordinate officers. He asks for a considerable increase in the number of troops, pointing to the valuable fortifications now being erected, which, he says, should not be manned by a corporal guard.

Wants a Larger Army. An army of 75,000 men will satisfy Gen. Miles, but a standing force of 20,000 will not more than satisfy him. That is the burden of one of the most strenuous of the recommendations of the major general commanding transmitted to the president in the report of Secretary Alger. To Gen. Miles' general recommendation that the army should be increased Secretary Alger adds a word of approval, but to the specific appeal for two additional regiments of artillery he gives an emphatic second. Gen. Miles' general recommendation touching the number of enlisted men is as follows: "In my opinion it would be wise and judicious for congress to establish a standard limiting the recruiting of the army for all future time, unless the conditions of the country should be other than what can now be anticipated. The nation is in the midst of an unusual and extraordinary expansion in wealth and population, and as the army is one of the pillars of the republic it is proper that it should grow as the nation grows, commensurate with the needs and requirements of the latter. I therefore recommend that a standard be fixed and authorized by which the strength of the army should be regulated in time of peace in proportion to the population and wealth of the nation, and that the maximum of enlisted men be limited to not more than one soldier to every 200 population, the number actually in service within this limit to be determined by the president according to the necessities and requirements of the government."

For Seacoast Defenses. Seacoast defenses is a constantly recurring subject of discussion in the report of Secretary Alger. Gen. Miles urges that the general plan of defense adopted by the government be pursued steadily and that the secretary of war should have the same more than once. The former recommends the appropriation of \$2,000,000 for the construction of modern gun and mortar batteries for coast defense. Up to the present time there have been contracted for 212 12-inch guns, 32 12-inch, 32 10-inch and 16 rapid guns, and 70 12-inch mortars. The number of each type now mounted and ready for service are, respectively, 19, 15, 6, 7. These numbers it is expected to increase by the end of the calendar year to 19, 16, 7, 9 and 18, respectively.

Protection for Alaska. He says of Alaska that as many as 100,000 people will be gathered there next year, and a military force should be sent to the territory and large emergency powers should be granted to the president to suppress lawlessness. Probably the best of the military recommendations. The post of St. Michaels, may be the best means to meet the problem. A boat for the patrol of the Yukon is also asked for, as well as increased pay for the enlisted men serving in Alaska.

Some Recommendations. Secretary Alger recommends the revival of the grade of lieutenant general, saying that all the great nations give their officers much higher ranks than does the United States. He indorses the recommendation of the superintendent of the military academy that the number of lieutenants be increased by allowing each general to nominate a cadet. As an alternative, he suggests that the president be authorized to appoint ten cadets at large each year. Favorable comment is made upon the work of the military college at West Point, but it is suggested that the law be amended so as to authorize details of army officers only to such colleges as have at least 100 pupils actually present.

Attention is called to the need of a proper system of criminal jurisdiction over military reservations and of a hall of records for the storage of official papers. The estimate for army transportation is increased by \$100,000 to provide means for moving heavy ordnance. To provide for the new post needed on the coast an estimate of \$200,000 is submitted. Until recently the hospital at Hot Springs was open only to soldiers of the regular army, but Secretary Alger has just amended the regulations so as to authorize the admission of convalescents among the veterans of the late war.

In the opinion of the secretary an increase in the engineer corps in officers and enlisted men is indispensable. He points to the immense value and extent of the work of this corps, and to the fact that it could be better supervised and improved in quantity and quality by the assignment of more officers, which is now impossible.

Estimates. The estimates for the next fiscal year aggregate \$2,244,445, an increase of \$2,244,445 over the current year. The principal items of increase are in rivers and harbors, where the estimate is \$1,224,160, as against the appropriation of \$1,224,160; fortifications and sea coast defenses, \$1,124,160, as against \$1,124,160; military parks, posts, and coeries, \$25,000, against \$25,000.

The report closes with the renewal of the recommendation that provision be made for the erection in Washington of a statue to Gen. Grant.

Sentenced for Bribery. Minneapolis, Minn., Nov. 22.—Alderman George Durram, of Minneapolis, convicted of demanding a bribe of \$10,000, was sentenced to six years in the penitentiary.

Steamer Harmed. Chester, Ill., Nov. 19.—The Anchor line steamer Bluff City, one of the fastest and newest boats on the lower Mississippi, was burned here, the loss being \$100,000.

Electrocuted. Columbus, O., Nov. 19.—Albert J. Frantz, aged 22, the murderer of Jessie Little, of Dayton, was electrocuted in the annex of the Ohio penitentiary.

Paid the Penalty. Paducah, Ky., Nov. 20.—For the murder of his paramour, Vinie Bell, George Weston (colored) was hanged at Paducah, Ky.

MINOR NEWS ITEMS.

For the Week Ending Nov. 22. Frosts in the south have practically killed out the yellow fever.

Chinook winds and rains were playing havoc throughout western Washington. The State bank of Holstein, Neb., closed its doors with liabilities of \$16,000.

The steamer Montserrat with Gen. Weyler on board arrived at Coruna, Spain.

Reports indicate a total failure of the fall haddock fishery on the Atlantic coast.

The new government of the republic of Cuba has elected Bartolome Maso as president.

The government has decided to make no further experiments with Indians as soldiers.

Gen. Luis Riera, the Cuban leader who was betrayed and imprisoned, has been pardoned.

Brig. Gen. Brooks, commanding the national guard of Colorado, died suddenly at Denver.

About 17 percent of the railroads of the country have been equipped with safety appliances.

Isaac Thompson celebrated his 101st birthday at his home in Pawpaw, Ill. He is in good health.

Murat Halsted's connection with the Cincinnati Commercial Tribune has been entirely severed.

The National Grange adjourned at Harrisburg, Pa., to meet at Concord, N. H., in November, 1893.

Two distinct shocks of earthquake were felt at Handsburg, Cal., and buildings shook perceptibly.

The Wyoming supreme court has decided that no foreign-born citizen can vote unless he can read English.

A miners' train was wrecked near Coal Bluff, Ind., and three men were fatally injured and 20 others hurt.

Mrs. M. A. Trigg, aged 52 years, and her 11-year-old daughter Ethel lost their lives in a fire at Topeka, Kan.

A new counterfeit ten-dollar national bank note has been discovered on the Los Angeles (Cal.) national bank.

Frank Woodward, Jim Hemphill and Fayette Norton were killed by an explosion in a mill at Louisville, Miss.

At Watertown, Pa., the tannery owned by Langdon & Co., of Boston, was burned, the loss being \$150,000.

Sixty students at Vassar college in Poughkeepsie, N. Y., were seriously ill from eating improperly cooked veal.

The wife and five children of William Meyer, of Elizabeth, N. J., died of malignant diphtheria within ten days.

Deputies captured and destroyed six illicit stills in Pope and Scott counties, Ark., and arrested 14 moonshiners.

An unsuccessful attempt was made to wreck the fast New York and Chicago express on the Erie railroad at Greenville, O.

A prairie fire burned over 400 square miles of territory in three counties in Texas and thousands of cattle and sheep perished.

Tom Sweat, a negro, who killed another colored man near Bryan, Tex., was taken by a mob from the officers and lynched.

Samuel, the 11-year-old son of David Johnson, of Phillipsburg, N. J., recovered his speech during a fright after being dumb three years.

William H. Smithers, aged 90, the oldest merchant tailor in point of actual service in the United States, died at his home in Versailles, Ky.

Mount Holyoke college at South Hadley, Mass., the pioneer institution for the higher education of women, observed its sixtieth anniversary.

Well-Known Churchwoman Dead. Milwaukee, Nov. 22.—Mrs. J. L. Nicholson, wife of Bishop Nicholson, of this city, died Saturday of consumption, after an illness of two years. Mrs. Nicholson was considered the best authority in the country on church vestments embroidered. The decedent's relatives live in Baltimore.

Springfield, Ill., Nov. 19.—The grand lodge of Illinois odd fellows has adopted the report of the special committee in favor of locating the Odd Fellows' old folks' home at Mattoon, the citizens of which town are to furnish a bonus approximating \$36,000.

Aged Couple Married. St. Joseph, Mo., Nov. 19.—John J. Overton, aged 100 years and one month, was married to Mrs. Mary Henderson, aged 77 years, in this city Thursday. This is believed to be the record for marriage of old people. Both bride and groom are in excellent health.

Jail Prisoner Satisfied. Stillwater, O. T., Nov. 22.—Attorney Van Martin, a former prominent lawyer and politician, committed suicide in jail here by taking morphine while awaiting trial for embezzlement and forgery.

Gets Heavy Damages. Chicago, Nov. 19.—Fred R. Ketcham has been awarded \$21,666.33 damages against the Northwestern railway because, as was alleged, he was "black-listed" after the strike of 1894.

New Counterfeit. Washington, Nov. 19.—The secret service bureau announces the discovery of a new counterfeit ten-dollar silver certificate and also a counterfeit national bank note.

Passed Many Counterfeits. Kincaid, Ill., Nov. 22.—Two men about 25 years of age visited this city, Omega and Oskaloosa and Laclede, Ill., and floated a large amount of counterfeit silver dollars.

Fatal Explosion. City of Mexico, Nov. 20.—An artillery wagon loaded with powder and gun cotton exploded here Friday, killing four men and wounding eight soldiers and citizens fatally.

Hanged for Murder. St. Louis, Mo., Nov. 19.—Henry Clay Johnson (colored) was hanged here for the murder of William Amend, a newsboy, August 1, 1890.

THE INTERIOR DEPARTMENT.

Secretary Bliss in His First Annual Report Discusses the Interests Under His Charge.

MILLIONS OF MONEY FOR VETERANS.

Condition of Affairs in the Indian Service—The Coming Twelfth Census—Work in the Patent Office—Territorial Government for Alaska—Other Recommendations Made.

Washington, Nov. 19.—Secretary of the Interior Bliss, in his annual report, estimates aggregating \$125,000,000 for appropriations by congress for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1894.

Pension Claims. Discussing pensions, he says 200,000 pension claims are awaiting adjudication, and it is estimated that 40 or 50 per cent of these will be finally admitted. If they are rapidly adjudicated, they will swell the pension roll from \$50,000 to \$70,000,000. When, however, these claims are adjudicated the first payments made thereon, the amount of the pension roll will decrease very rapidly, possibly to \$125,000,000 or \$120,000,000 the first year.

The Indians. The total Indian population of the United States, exclusive of the New York Indians and the five civilized tribes, approximately 171,124, located on 177 reservations, which contain approximately 22,016,727 acres of land, 4,500,000 of which are allotted to individual Indians which aggregate about 64,117 acres.

The Dawes Commission. Referring to the work of the Dawes commission, it is announced that the investigation of the rights of applicants for citizenship in the five nations has been practically completed; the commission has been successful in the rolls of citizenship of the several tribes, and has negotiated three agreements. That, with both the Choctaws and Chickasaws of April 22, 1892, is before congress, and has been ratified by those tribes. That, with the Creek and Seminole, is before congress, and has been ratified by those tribes. That, with the Seminole, is before congress, and has been ratified by those tribes. That, with the Seminole, is before congress, and has been ratified by those tribes.

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WISCONSIN STATE NEWS.

Solves the "Tramp Problem."
The Wisconsin county workhouse as a specific for the tramp evil has demonstrated itself to be efficacious. It has saved the county during the past year \$1,000 a month, a total of \$12,000. During 1906 tramps cost the county \$13,294.63. The cost of maintaining the workhouse the past year, including the superintendent's salary of \$2,550, was \$8,338.03. In 1906 there were 6,199 tramps "housed" in the county. In 1907 the whole number was 824, a decrease of 87.7. The entire cost of building the workhouse, purchasing site and equipping it, was \$4,400, so that it has been saved several times over the first year.

All Were Lawyers.
A unique wedding, in that all parties to the contract, from the bride and groom down to bridesmaids and best man, were lawyers, was solemnized in Milwaukee when Miss Caroline Hamilton Pier and John Henry Roemer, prominent members of the Milwaukee bar, were joined in wedlock, the ceremony being performed by Mrs. Kate Pier, the bride's mother, in her capacity as court commissioner. The bride is a member of a distinguished family of lawyers which at one time numbered five members of the legal profession, the father, the late Col. G. M. Pier, the mother and three daughters.

Restored to Her Husband.
Gov. Scofield has granted a pardon releasing Mrs. Robert L. Schenbaum, nee Simpson, from the industrial school for girls at Milwaukee. The girl was paroled from the industrial school about six months ago and was recently married, and was a few minutes afterward taken charge of by an officer of the institution, and it is said has been kept in close confinement there ever since, not even her father being allowed to see her.

Counterfeit Silver Dollars.
Counterfeit silver dollars are in circulation in Oshkosh. Cashier Frenz, of the German American bank, says that scarcely a day passes but one or more are passed over to him in deposits. A day or two ago as fine an imitation as he has ever seen was landed to him. It bore the date of 1901 and in all respects save lightness in weight the dollar was a perfect facsimile of a genuine dollar.

New Railway Line.
Articles of incorporation have been filed in the office of the secretary of state by the Wisconsin Southern Railroad company, organized to construct a line from the Mississippi river in Grant county to Madison, about 115 miles. The line is to be begun at Cassville and extended to Madison via Bloomington, passing through or into the counties of Iowa, Grant, Dane, Sauk and Richland.

A Prey of Homosex.
Stricken with remorse that he had ruled a poor postmaster of \$200, Walter J. Kenny, now serving a six months' term at the house of correction in Milwaukee, made a confession and told the postmaster where he hid the money. The \$200 was found in a woodpile, to which the postmaster was directed by the thief.

The News Condensed.
The last assets of the Keystone national bank in West Superior were sold to E. C. Ogilvie for \$3,750, and the receiver will be discharged on approval of final report.

The tawing season has closed at Cumberland and the men have gone into the woods for the winter. Wages are better than last year.

There are at present over 20 logging camps in Bayfield county and the winter's cut is placed at 250,000,000 feet.

The La Crosse county board of supervisors has raised the bounty on wolf scalps to five and four dollars.

The Vernon county board reelected Eljah Tilton superintendent of the poor and W. H. Knober county surveyor to fill a vacancy.

James Hardhead, the Indian who is charged with killing James Waubegon in Forest county, has been captured and put in jail at Crandon after a four weeks' search.

Dr. A. J. Hatcheson died in Manitowish after a brief illness, aged 65 years. He was a war veteran.

Miss Naomi Melville, assistant principal in the public schools at Hanger, while out riding in a carriage was struck by a locomotive and killed.

The Marinette county board decided to build a \$4,000 addition to the county jail. It will serve as a place of confinement for juvenile prisoners.

Five horses belonging to D. C. Burns were run over between Trempealeau and Houghton's Crossing by a North-western freight train and three of them were killed outright.

J. L. Butler and Charles Benton pleaded guilty to burglary of Shaver & Son's store at Spring Prairie and each was sentenced to state prison for three years.

Arthur Schindler, aged 16, son of ex-Postmaster Andrew Schindler, while skating on the lake at Wakefield broke through the ice and was drowned.

The Grant county board of supervisors adopted resolutions approving the organization of a county historical society under the plan suggested by the State Historical society.

James Harthead, an Indian, was arrested in Langlade county for the murder of James Waubegon.

G. L. Hawley, alias A. C. Curtis, was given a year in jail at Janesville for forgery.

Hog stealers are raging to an alarming extent in Jefferson county. One farmer has lost 50 hogs. A fatal cattle disease has also appeared.

Frederick T. Day, erstwhile president of the defunct Plankinton bank in Milwaukee, was made a free man so far as the charges of a criminal nature pending against him go.

After living together 50 years Mrs. Ludwig H. J. J. died in Milwaukee, aged 84, and soon her husband died from grief. They were buried together.

ENLIVEN TRADE.

Approach of Thanksgiving and Other Holidays Helps Business.
New York, Nov. 20.—R. G. Dun & Co., in their weekly report of trade, says:
All markets and all industries are working towards the period of Thanksgiving, of stock taking and of holidays. Colder weather has done much to accelerate retail trade, so greatly delayed in many lines by unusually mild and open weather. The production of goods is increased, and many manufacturers are unable to take all the orders, while others are committed as far ahead as they are willing to go. The output in several great industries is considerably the largest ever known, and the confidence of great business next year is unabated. Speculation in speculative markets is in part because an immense capital has been turned from them to investment in productive industries.

Wheat has advanced a cent during the week, and small fluctuations have been due to reports about Argentina rather than to the harvest reports ever known. Atlantic exports, flour included, have been in three weeks of November, 2,772,233 bushels, against 4,021,145 last year, and in the year thus far over 6,000,000 bushels. Corn exports have been 2,098,011 bushels, against 6,401,595 last year.

Flour for the week have been 22 in the United States, against 21 last year, and 22 in Canada, against 40 last year.

DIDN'T BELIEVE IN BANKS.

Chicago Thieves Steal \$20,000, an Aged Woman's Savings.
Chicago, Nov. 20.—Mrs. Margaret Keegan, living at 312 West Fifty-ninth street, had a strong belief that banks were instituted for the sole purpose of swindling people out of their money, and desiring to retain all her funds in a safe place she selected a barrel and placed the barrel in a closet in her home. The amount in the barrel consisted of \$5,000 in notes and silver. Saturday during the absence of all the members of the Keegan household thieves entered the house and stole every cent of the money. There is no clew to the robbers.

ALL WERE KILLED.

Four Southerners Engaged in a Desperate Battle.
Mandeville, La., Nov. 22.—Hayou Lacombe, a small settlement 11 miles east of here, has been the scene of a terrible tragedy. News has just been received here of a desperate fight between Arthur and Edward Jolie on one side and Laurance and Edward Conlin on the other, which resulted in the killing of all the parties concerned. Shotguns and pistols were the weapons used. The cause of the difficulty is attributed to an old family feud.

PLEADED GUILTY.

Texas Train Robbers Receive Long Terms in Prison.
Austin, Tex., Nov. 20.—Friday in the district court here L. W. Fisher and Felix Wolff pleaded guilty to robbing the International & Great Northern train at McNeill, 12 miles above here, on the afternoon of October 12 and were sentenced to 50 and 45 years respectively in the state penitentiary. They were expecting very light sentences if they pleaded guilty, which actuated them to do so. There were four charges against them.

GIVEN ONLY TWENTY YEARS.

Cincinnati, Nov. 19.—Duke Croxon, the first to be tried of the nine men who followed Mr. and Mrs. Gleason out of Newport, Ky., and taking the woman from her husband at the point of a revolver, brutally outraged her, was found guilty and his punishment was fixed by the jury at 20 years in the penitentiary. The trial was held at Newport, Ky. Under Kentucky law the penalty could have been death.

A TALE OF WAR.

Chicago, Nov. 22.—A tale of babes perishing at their mothers' breasts, children going cold and barefoot in an Illinois November and women gathering their tattered garments across their knees to hide nakedness was recited Sunday before the Federation of Labor by Rev. William M. Brown, of Spring Valley. He is in Chicago to beg food and cast-off clothing for the families of the striking miners.

AUSTRALIAN TOWNS WRECKED.

Melbourne, Australia, Nov. 22.—A dust cyclone swept over the northwest portion of the colony Friday evening. It was especially severe in the Wimmera district, where several towns were wrecked, many churches and prominent buildings being ruined. One town alone suffered damage to the amount of \$20,000. Several persons were seriously injured.

THE MARKETS.

New York, Nov. 22	
LIVE STOCK—Native Steers	12 1/2 @ 13 1/2
Sheep	10 1/2 @ 11 1/2
Pigs	10 1/2 @ 11 1/2
FLOUR—Minnesota Patents	1 1/2 @ 1 3/4
Minnesota Patents	1 1/2 @ 1 3/4
WHEAT—No. 2 Red	1 1/2 @ 1 3/4
WHEAT—No. 3	1 1/2 @ 1 3/4
OATS—No. 2	1 1/2 @ 1 3/4
CORN—No. 2	1 1/2 @ 1 3/4
BUTTER—Creamery	1 1/2 @ 1 3/4
Factory	1 1/2 @ 1 3/4
CHEESE—Large White	1 1/2 @ 1 3/4
EGGS—Western	1 1/2 @ 1 3/4
CHICAGO	
CATTLE—Shipping Steers	12 1/2 @ 13 1/2
Stocks	10 1/2 @ 11 1/2
Pigs	10 1/2 @ 11 1/2
WHEAT—No. 2 Red	1 1/2 @ 1 3/4
WHEAT—No. 3	1 1/2 @ 1 3/4
OATS—No. 2	1 1/2 @ 1 3/4
CORN—No. 2	1 1/2 @ 1 3/4
BUTTER—Creamery	1 1/2 @ 1 3/4
Factory	1 1/2 @ 1 3/4
CHEESE—Large White	1 1/2 @ 1 3/4
EGGS—Western	1 1/2 @ 1 3/4
MILWAUKEE	
GRAIN—Wheat, No. 2 Spring	1 1/2 @ 1 3/4
Corn, No. 2	1 1/2 @ 1 3/4
Oats, No. 2	1 1/2 @ 1 3/4
Barley, No. 2	1 1/2 @ 1 3/4
WHEAT—No. 2 Red	1 1/2 @ 1 3/4
WHEAT—No. 3	1 1/2 @ 1 3/4
OATS—No. 2	1 1/2 @ 1 3/4
CORN—No. 2	1 1/2 @ 1 3/4
BUTTER—Creamery	1 1/2 @ 1 3/4
Factory	1 1/2 @ 1 3/4
CHEESE—Large White	1 1/2 @ 1 3/4
EGGS—Western	1 1/2 @ 1 3/4
ST. LOUIS	
CATTLE—Native Steers	12 1/2 @ 13 1/2
Stocks	10 1/2 @ 11 1/2
Pigs	10 1/2 @ 11 1/2
WHEAT—No. 2 Red	1 1/2 @ 1 3/4
WHEAT—No. 3	1 1/2 @ 1 3/4
OATS—No. 2	1 1/2 @ 1 3/4
CORN—No. 2	1 1/2 @ 1 3/4
BUTTER—Creamery	1 1/2 @ 1 3/4
Factory	1 1/2 @ 1 3/4
CHEESE—Large White	1 1/2 @ 1 3/4
EGGS—Western	1 1/2 @ 1 3/4
KANSAS CITY	
CATTLE—Native Steers	12 1/2 @ 13 1/2
Stocks	10 1/2 @ 11 1/2
Pigs	10 1/2 @ 11 1/2
WHEAT—No. 2 Red	1 1/2 @ 1 3/4
WHEAT—No. 3	1 1/2 @ 1 3/4
OATS—No. 2	1 1/2 @ 1 3/4
CORN—No. 2	1 1/2 @ 1 3/4
BUTTER—Creamery	1 1/2 @ 1 3/4
Factory	1 1/2 @ 1 3/4
CHEESE—Large White	1 1/2 @ 1 3/4
EGGS—Western	1 1/2 @ 1 3/4

"THE PRETTY SERGEANT."

Deeds of Valor Performed by a French Heroine.
The story of Virginia Ghesquiere, the French heroine, who was decorated with the Order of the Legion of Honor for distinguished bravery during one of the campaigns of the French army in Spain, is graphically told by Emile Cere in his history of "Madame Sans-Gene et Les Femmes Soldats."

In the consumption of 1806 a young man by the name of Ghesquiere was enlisted among the forced recruits of the department of the Haut-Rhin. The leaderless conscript was frail and delicate, utterly unable to bear the fatigues and hardships of war. Realizing the physical incapacity of her twin brother, whom she very closely resembled, the brave and unselfish sister, Virginia, decided to take his place in the ranks.

With the courage of a high and noble motive, Virginia Ghesquiere begged her parents to allow her to do for France what her brother's ill health rendered it impossible for him to do, and so earnestly did the young patriot plead that she won their consent.

Donning her brother's apparel, the intrepid girl presented herself at the department on the following day, and was assigned to the Twenty-seventh regiment by the unsuspecting officer whose duty it was to enroll the recruits.

For six years the brave young woman preserved her disguise, and during this period was several times rewarded for gallant conduct. At Wagram the "pretty sergeant," as the modest, effeminate-looking young soldier was generally called, had the honor of saving the life of the colonel of the regiment, who had fallen into the Danube, and would have perished but for her efforts.

On the 21st of May, 1808, after the battle of Lisbon, the "pretty sergeant" performed a deed of valor that won for her the decoration of the Legion of Honor.

The girl soldier, who was now sergeant of a company of riflemen, perceived at a short distance from the field of battle the figure of the colonel of the regiment lying under the body of his dead horse. Turning to two comrades she said: "The body of a colonel is a flag that belongs to the regiment, and the Twenty-seventh will retrieve it."

As she spoke she advanced toward the prostrate officer, followed by two soldiers. Her comrades, both weak from loss of blood, were unable to reach the goal, so that the burden of the affair fell upon her slender shoulders.

On reaching the spot she found it impossible to lift the heavy body of the fallen officer, tug and struggle as she might. She was now, moreover, beset by two straggling English soldiers. Seized by a sort of frenzy at this cowardly interruption of a meritorious deed, the little sergeant fired at one of her assailants, wounding him in the shoulder, and then disabled the other by vigorous blows from her gunstock.

Both Britons surrendered, and assisted her in placing the officer, who still breathed, upon a horse which had strayed near. Compelling the Englishmen to allow themselves to be attached to the horse's tail, the "pretty sergeant" made a triumphant entry into camp, and was soon after made a chevalier of the legion.

One of the most singular circumstances of this curious history is that after the war was over the woman who had won renown on the battle field and public recognition from the empire chose to return to her native province, and resumed there the old, simple, tranquil domestic life of her childhood.

Virginia Ghesquiere died in 1855, but her memory will always live among the inhabitants of Delemont, who from one generation to another will tell their children's children the story of the girl-soldier who served France so heroically for her brother's sake.—Youth's Companion.

ULTIMATE CHEER.

It was a favorite saying of Blazetroff, the historian, who was a vigorous old man at 80, that the secret of long life is in never losing one's temper. The remark was simply a concrete way of expressing the hygienic value of amiability—a principle which, until lately, has scarcely been considered in the training of children. Hitherto we have regarded fretfulness, melancholy and bad temper as the natural concomitants of illness. But modern science shows that these mental moods have actual power to produce disease. No doubt in most cases imperfect bodily conditions are the cause of irritable and depressed feelings, yet sometimes the reverse is true, and a better knowledge of physiological laws would show them to be effect rather than cause. The fact that discontented and gloomy people are never in good health is an argument in favor of the theory that continual indulgence in unhappy thoughts acts as a poison and creates some form of disease.—Detroit Free Press.

DELICIOUS PEACH PADDING.

Fill a pudding dish with whole peeled peaches and pour over them two cups of water. Cover closely and bake until peaches are tender, then drain off the juice from the peaches and let it stand to cool. Add to the juice one pint water, milk, four well-beaten eggs, a small cup of flour, with one teaspoonful of baking powder mixed in it, one cup sugar, one tablespoonful of melted butter and a little salt. Beat well three or four minutes and pour over peaches in the dish. Bake until a rich brown and serve with cream.—N. Y. Ledger.

WALL PAPERING.

The subject of papering rooms without removing the old wall covering has recently been much discussed abroad. This practice, so temptingly convenient, has been carried on, it would seem, in many directions where one would least expect such untidiness. It certainly ought by this time to be understood that from the paste and size used in these various applications of paper murels are fostered.—N. Y. Post.

LEGEND OF THE AU SABLE.

Horseman Crossed the Chasm at Night on a Single Stringer.
To the lover of curious scenery the Adirondacks present an infinite variety. The region abounds in lakes, large and small, surrounded by mountains or embowered in forests; and the rivers which find their way between the mountains seem, in some places, to have cut their way through, leaving the sheer precipices on either hand to mark their pathway. The most famous of these gorges is the Au Sable chasm, which is not far from where the Au Sable river flows into Lake Champlain.

The galleries, caves and castellated columns attract thousands of tourists yearly; but 70 years ago it was comparatively unknown. In those early days the precipitous cliffs were spanned by a wooden bridge, over which the farmers had to pass on their way to Au Sable Forks. The bottom of the chasm at this point was a sheer descent of 125 feet. In those early days the pioneers were not skilled in the art of bridge building; and so one night, when a fierce storm thundered through the mountains, the bridge was swept away, with the exception of the main stringer, a beam of about 15 inches square. The bridge was never rebuilt, and another road to the little village of Au Sable Forks was utilized. The old stringer, however, still stretched across the cliffs above the Au Sable chasm.

One pitch-black night, about ten years after the storm that had demolished the bridge, a stranger drew up his horse in front of the tavern at Au Sable Forks. It was about ten o'clock and the tap-room was well-filled with villagers, drinking, smoking and playing cards. The entrance of a stranger caused the usual commotion, and as he sat in one corner eating a hastily prepared supper he was the cynosure of all eyes. After the meal the host, as was the custom, engaged the stranger in conversation.

"Dark, nasty night outside, sir?"
"Yes, pretty black."

"Have any trouble in finding your way?"
"Oh, no; I used to live in this neighborhood 20 years ago."

"So? Well, you'll find things pretty well changed since you left."

"Yes, I expect so; the old bridge is still standing, though, and I am glad of that, for I helped to build it."

"The old bridge?" questioned the tavern keeper, and everyone in the room looked up in amazement.

"Why, yes," rejoined the stranger, "the bridge across the chasm down the road a half-mile."

"What! are you crazy?" shouted the host. "There is no bridge across the Au Sable; there has been no bridge there for the past ten years."

"But you are mistaken, my friend; I rode my horse across it not three-quarters of an hour ago."

"Impossible, sir; I tell you that the bridge blew down ten years ago."

"Again I tell you, my friend, that I rode across it this very night," was the imperturbable answer. "It was too dark for me to see, but I heard the clatter of my horse's feet on the planking, and the noise of the water in the chasm below."

The argument waxed warmer and warmer until the stranger said that they would wait until the next morning, when it could easily be settled if there was a bridge or not. He made a wager with the landlord that it was still standing across the chasm.

The next morning every man, woman and child in Au Sable Forks was at the chasm. Sure enough, in the soft sand of the road there were footprints of a horse, and the trail led from the stringer across the chasm up to the tavern porch. One young daredevil walked across the narrow stringer and made a startling discovery.

There was a similar trail on the other side.

The stranger had told the truth. In the darkness of the night his horse had crossed the chasm on a single beam.

But that is not the strangest part of the story. When that forenoon the stranger rode down to the Au Sable chasm to settle his wager with the keeper of the tavern and he saw the perilous path over which he had traveled the night before, it is said that he was stricken with a trembling that never left his limbs until death, and that within the space of 60 seconds his hair turned from a jet black to the color of the driven snow.—Chicago Times-Herald.

RHEUMATISM.

Persons afflicted with rheumatism sometimes find the following simple remedy efficacious: Mix a handful of mustard with a little cold water. Stir it gradually into a quart of boiling water. Put large cloths into the mixture and wring them out, keeping them as hot as possible. Apply them to the inflamed parts and wrap heavy flannel over them. As fast as they become cold renew them. This remedy should be used when the joints are inflamed and for temporary relief. Rheumatism requires the prompt attention of a physician and medicines which are employed to act upon the conditions that cause the disease. No local application is likely to effect a permanent cure. The root of the disease lies deep in the system.—N. Y. Tribune.

WHAT WOMEN ARE WEARING.

Smooth-finished cloth, with a surface like satin, is chosen for tailor-made gowns.

The first hats shown at leading milliners are black, large and heavily trimmed with ostrich feathers.

THRIFT IN GERMANY.

Something About Savings Banks in the Fatherland.
In Germany the savings bank system is managed by the municipal governments, instead of the national authorities, as in England, France, Belgium, Italy and other European countries. The system dates back for nearly a century, and, with the exception of some unimportant details, is uniform throughout the empire. German thrift is proverbial. There are no other people in the world who can do without luxuries and things that they do not actually need with so great a degree of contentment. From the cradle the children are taught economy. It is as much a matter of education as the catechism. In some of the schools the children are instructed to gather during their play hours, and on their way to and from their homes, all such apparently valueless objects as old bottles, tin cans, refuse metals, etc., which are sold to the junkshops and the proceeds deposited to the credit of the child in the nearest savings bank. The same spirit that inspires this economy has caused the number of depositors in the savings banks of the empire to exceed the number of households. It is often the case that every child and every servant in a family has his own account at the bank, which, when it amounts to a certain sum, is withdrawn for permanent investment.

The usual rate of interest paid by the municipal savings banks in Germany is three per cent., and although their management is entrusted to the municipalities, the banking inspectors of the general government exercise a supervision over them. There is usually a general office, with a director in chief at the city hall, whose principal duty is to receive remittances from branch offices that are established in every ward. These funds he invests in government bonds or in securities of equal value. The latitude of investment is much greater than is allowed the postal savings banks authorities in England and France. The funds may be invested in gilt-edged real estate mortgages, and even in the erection of buildings, but before this is done the proposition must be submitted to the committee of the common council which has jurisdiction over the savings banks. This committee, which is composed of practical financiers, bankers, merchants and manufacturers and men who are in the habit of handling money, acts as a sort of board of directors for the system.

In Berlin there are 79 branch offices, with 482,000 depositors out of a population of 1,500,000, and the total deposits are a little more than \$10,000,000. In Dresden the savings banks show a still larger utility in proportion to the population. Although the number of people in Dresden is only about one-fifth as many as in Berlin, there are half as many depositors in the savings banks, and the deposits exceed \$22,000,000. In some of the other cities the proportion is much larger. In the town of Aix-la-Chapelle, for example, with only 110,459 population, there are over 106,000 depositors, with credits of more than \$26,000,000. In Altona, a city of 119,000 people, there are over 129,000 depositors, with nearly \$20,000,000 to their credit.

The late Emperor Frederick was a great believer in the postal savings bank system, and if he had lived it is probable that it would have been adopted in Germany long ago.

In addition to the municipal savings institutions, there has been a system of private associations, known as the Eberfeld banks, in southern Germany, for the last 75 or 80 years, which are managed on a plan very much like that of ordinary savings institutions in the United States, with some improvements. They are under the supervision of the government, and are inspected from time to time by public officials. There is generally a central office, at which deposits are received and checks are paid, and branch offices at various convenient locations for the receipt of deposits alone. The amount of deposits is limited by law to 5,000 marks. The rate of interest is fixed annually on January 1 by the board of directors, and formal advertisement is made of that fact in the newspapers. At present it is three per cent. Under the rules of the bank not more than 200 marks can be checked out on any one day, four weeks' notice must be given for the withdrawal of 1,000 marks and under, and six months' notice of larger sums, although the board of directors can suspend this rule at their discretion.

The first bank of this kind was established in Frankfurt in 1822, and during the first year there were 294 depositors, with credits amounting to 66,574 marks. At the last report there were 226,697 depositors out of a population of 229,000, with credits amounting to 28,215,697 marks.—Chicago Record.

THESE RULES WILL HELP HOTELS.

Gentlemen will not occupy seats in the dining-room without their coats.

Women who announce their intention of going to Klondike on wheels will please carry out the same and not linger here.

Gentlemen who wear russet shoes should not appear in evening dress.

Women who insist on being registered from New York, when they live elsewhere, will be given back room at front room prices.

Hat pins will be placed in the safe in the office.

A limited number of questions will be answered at stated hours.

Funny people will be searched before entering the dining-room, and their jokes, if they have any, will be taken away during the meal hour.—Truth.

WHERE?

Bobby—Pa, may I ask you a question?

Papa—Certainly, my son.

Well, where is the wind when it doesn't blow?—Up-to-Date.

THE MOON IS UNINHABITED.

This Is Proven by the Great Yerkes Telescope.
Neither water, nor air, nor vegetation, nor evidence of life in any form can be seen on the moon through the most powerful telescope ever constructed. The great Yerkes telescope has already entered upon its career of scientific usefulness by adding further proof to the well-established fact that the moon is a dead world. It has been trained upon the lunar sphere by two of the best known astronomers of this country, who are connected with the Yerkes observatory, at a time when by a peculiar coincidence the scientists of Paris were greatly agitated over the discovery of what were believed to be indications of rivers and plants upon the moon.

It was the good fortune of F. L. O. Wadsworth, one of the observatory staff, to get the first glimpse of the moon through the Yerkes telescope. E. L. Barnard was the next member of the staff to gaze at the far away planet, and the conclusions of these two learned gentlemen are identical in that they agree that neither discovered anything of importance to the scientific world. The peculiar lines and spots noticed by the Parisian astronomers on the map of the lunar hemisphere that is being photographed in the Mendon observatory were not to be seen through the Yerkes telescope. There was nothing additional to be noticed but an unusual amount of detail on the surface of the moon never seen before.

"The moon is a magnificent sight seen through the Yerkes instrument," said Mr. Barnard recently. "One can see an enormous number of small details never seen before, such as small craters and minute craters, but there are no traces of air nor vegetable life to be detected. It is possible that the lines found on the photographs taken at the Mendon observatory might be craters. I don't pretend to say what they represent. I only know that the observations taken here fail to give any confirmation of the theories of the Parisian astronomers."

The reported discoveries at the French observatory aroused the interest of a number of astronomers who gathered at the Yerkes observatory for the purpose of attending its dedication. None of the number was ready to give any endorsement of the theory that life prevailed in any form on the moon, however, and all agreed with the opinion expressed in these columns the other day by S. W. Burnham. If the atmospheric conditions had been favorable it is likely that every one of the distinguished scientists would have availed himself of the chance to peep at the moon, but this pleasure had to be foregone, because of the clouds.

"There are just as good photographs taken through small instruments as with large ones," said George E. Hale, director of the Yerkes observatory. "Prof. Loewy, director of the Paris observatory, has undoubtedly made the best photographs of the moon, but the best photographs ever made will not show as much as can be seen through a 12-inch telescope. The lines noticed in the photographs of the Mendon observatory have always been noticed, and no astronomer has yet ventured to assert that they represent active rivers. I entirely agree with the views of Mr. Burnham on the subject."

Carl Runge, director of spectroscopy at the observatory in Hanover, Germany, is another one of the distinguished visitors at the Yerkes observatory who holds contrary views to those reported as coming from Paris. He considered it very improbable that a photograph of the moon would be made that would show objects 1,000 feet long or high. With Prof. Hale, he believed it possible that the spots on the Mendon photographs, which were not considered shadows, were to be accounted for as variations in the color of the moon's crust.

Among the other astronomers present at the Yerkes observatory were Simon Newcomb, director of the Washington observatory; Prof. H. C. Lord, director of the Emerson McMillan observatory at the Ohio state university, and Prof. George T. Comstock, director of the Washburn observatory of the Wisconsin

Roby & Levi left Tuesday night for parts unknown. Their stock in trade went with them.

Mr. and Mrs. John Collins attended the Nansen lecture at Milwaukee, Saturday night.

Mr. and Mrs. A. W. Shelton entertained a large number of their friends at their home, the past week.

Mrs. Sternaman, a woman convicted by a Toronto, Ont., jury of poisoning her husband, was last week sentenced to be hanged at that place Jan. 20, 1908.

We not only "invite" comparison of prices on underwear, we urge it. Cash Department Store.

A large number of football enthusiasts left on the "son" limited, last night, for Marinette, to witness the game between our boys and the Marinette team. The party included, Chas. Choke, Judge McCormick, Anderson Brown, Harry Raymond, E. G. Squier, Will Harrison.

The three-year-old boy of J. A. Johnson, of Lynn, Ill., is subject to attacks of croup. Mr. Johnson says he is satisfied that the timely use of Chamberlain's Cough Remedy, during a severe attack, saved his little boy's life. It is in the drug business, a member of the firm of Johnson Bros., of that place, and they handle a great many patent medicines for throat and lung diseases. He had all these to choose from, and skilled physicians ready to respond to his call, but selected this remedy for use in his own family at a time when his child's life was in danger, because he knew it to be superior to any other, and famous in the country over for its cures of croup. Mr. Johnson says this is the best-selling cough medicine they handle, and that it gives splendid satisfaction in all cases. For sale at Palace Drug Store.

If You Keep.
If you keep a horse, cow or a dog, send for Dr. Humphrey's Veterinary Manual and learn about their treatment and care. Mailed free—address Humphrey's Medicine Company, Cor. William & John Sts., N. Y.

High School Notes.
The girls' Athletic club are now holding regular meetings Monday nights.

Physiology is now being taken up in place of botany under Mr. Hall.

The U. S. History class debated the question last Wednesday whether or not the Negro is better a free man or a slave.

Excusing blanks have been printed and distributed. They must be presented at each recitation from which the scholar has been absent, after being signed by parents or guardians.

The Physics class have just finished simple machines and are now studying mechanics of liquids.

A football game was played between the Grammar Room and High School team. Score 22 to 0. The High School were forced to a touch back but it was not counted on account of off side play.

Teachers' Institute will be held at the High School during the Thanksgiving.

There will be no school Friday because the week is so broken up by Thanksgiving Holidays.

The debate, Resolved that the Carthaginians showed greater military ability than the Romans throughout the Punic wars and were justified in the course they adopted throughout these wars, was decided in favor of the affirmative. The judges were Mr. Hyer, Miss Eva Mason and Miss Elizabeth Markham.

The debate, Resolved that Hamlet was insane, was decided in favor of the negative. Judges were Mr. Kemp, Mrs. Kemp, and Mrs. Ogden. Miss Lillian Morsell recited "The Fire Bell Story" in a very creditable manner.

The program for Nov. 24 has been set ahead one week on account of Thanksgiving vacation.

Program for Dec. 5, 1907:
Roll call to be responded to by quotations from Benj. Franklin.

Recitation—Leslie Peers.
Character Sketch—Nellie Dider.

Debate: "Resolved that Franklin did as much towards securing the independence of the U. S. as Washington."

Affirmative—Chas. Hall and Deva Oleson.
Negative—Geo. Cordier and Mary Meliae.

Recitation—Maggie Cairne.
The following is the program for the Teachers' Institute, Friday and Saturday, Nov. 26 and 27:

Reading—Lowell's "Vision of Sir Launfal."

Language—Primary and Middle Form work as outlined in the Manual.

Arithmetic—Fractions and the application of percentage.

History—Important events of the period from adoption of the Constitution to the Civil war.

Civil Government. Town and County Government. Census system. Pedagogy—Methods of the Recitation.

BRIGHT'S DISEASE

Is the most dangerous of all human ailments because its approach is unobtrusive. Its symptoms are common to other diseases, viz., Severe Headache, Backache, Dizziness, Sleeplessness, Blurred Vision, Dropsy, etc. Once let it get a firm hold on the system and it is difficult to dislodge. It is caused by inability of the kidneys to filter the Urea from the blood.

Yet it can be

CURED

I have been troubled for several years with what some physicians pronounce lumbago, some Bright's disease, but none of the doctors were able to give me any relief. I saw your advertisement in the Daily Reporter of Fond du Lac, and went to the Huber Brothers drug store, and procured a box of Hobbs' Sparagus Kidney Pills. After using these pills according to directions, I am prepared to say, the trouble has entirely left me, and I honestly believe it to be a permanent cure. The pills are worth their weight in gold.

Mrs. J. FERNIX, 12 Center St., Fond du Lac, Wis.

Dr. Hobbs' SPARAGUS Kidney Pills.
Dr. Hobbs' Pills For Sale at RHINELANDER, WIS., by A. H. MARKS, Palace Drug Store.

ion of the supreme court was all right so far as it went, but Commissioner Fricke was not satisfied, and contended that the company was liable for the amount of license which it should have paid in the past, and threatened to revoke its license unless this was done. The company brought suit to restrain the commissioner from revoking its license, and the whole matter came into court with the result stated.

Postal Banks in a Campaign.

In the 6th Illinois district a campaign for congressmen is in progress to fill the vacancy caused by the death of Congressman Cooke. The sentiment for postal savings banks is so strong in Chicago that both party platforms pledge the candidates to work for them if elected. In a recent speech Henry S. Routell, the republican candidate, said:

"The people demand that congress at its next session shall provide for the establishment of postal savings banks under the control of the post-office department, and a measure looking to this end would have my hearty support. Postal savings banks have given satisfaction to the people wherever they have been tried. Their existence in all parts of the country is a constant invitation to thrift and economy, and wherever thrift and economy prevail poverty, ignorance and crime disappear. The establishment of such a system of agencies for the reception of the smallest deposits would be in exact accordance with the principle which should characterize all our legislation—namely, the protection of the weakest. If we protect the weakest, we protect all."

—Chicago Record.

How to Cure Bilious Colic.

I suffered for weeks with colic and pains in my stomach caused by biliousness and had to take medicine all the while until I used Chamberlain's Colic, Cholera and Diarrhoea Remedy which cured me. I have since recommended it to a good many people. Mrs. F. BUTLER, Fairhaven, Conn. Persons who are subject to bilious colic can ward off the attack by taking this remedy as soon as the first symptoms appear. For sale at Palace Drug Store.

Good Farm and Timber Lands for Sale Cheap.

I have between 60 and 70 acres of good, desirable farm and timber land for sale cheap. It is located in the town of Shoopka, Oneida county, and will be sold in a bunch or in groups. For particulars address C. WILSON DEANE, Antigo, Wis.

Notice.

Notice is hereby given that sealed bids will be received at the office of the County Clerk of Oneida county, Wis., on or before the 6th day of December, 1907, at 9 o'clock a. m., of said day, to furnish said county with 120 cords of green oak wood, to be 1/2 hard maple and 1/2 yellow birch. Also to furnish said county with 20 cords of dry hard maple and yellow birch, or dry mixed wood.

The Committee on Public Property reserve the right to reject any or all bids.

Dated this 20th day of November, 1907, at Rhinelander, Wis.

E. P. BRENNAN, County Clerk of Oneida Co., Wis.

Wanted.

A responsible lady or gentleman to solicit subscriptions for the Cosmopolitan, America's best magazine, in Wausau. None but responsible parties need apply, but to such I offer paying employment. This offer will not appear again. Address all inquiries to H. C. McCann, with stamp and reference.

H. C. McCann, Grand Rapids, Wis., Office.

NOTICE FOR PUBLICATION.

LAND OFFICE AT WAUSAU, WIS., November 19, 1907.
Notice is hereby given that the following named settler has filed notice of his intention to make final proof in support of his claim, and that said proof will be made before the Judge or Clerk of the Circuit Court at Rhinelander, Wis., on December 31, 1907, viz: Charles E. Higgins, who made H. E. No. 102 for the S.W. 1/4, Sec. 11, Tp. 25 N., R. 10 E.

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Notice is hereby given that the following named settler has filed notice of his intention to make final proof in support of his claim, and that said proof will be made before the Judge or Clerk of the Circuit Court at Rhinelander, Wis., on December 31, 1907, viz: George Kuehler, H. E. No. 6222, for the S.W. 1/4, Sec. 21, Tp. 25 N., R. 10 E.

He names the following witnesses to prove his continuous residence upon and cultivation of said land, viz: Jorral Reno, Fredrick Hack, James L. Wenzel, Julius Lander, of Rhinelander, Wis.

State of Wisconsin, in Circuit Court, Oneida County, J. M. O'NEILL, Plaintiff.

Sheriff's Notice of Sale.
STATE OF WISCONSIN, IN CIRCUIT COURT, ONEIDA COUNTY.
J. M. O'NEILL, Plaintiff.
FRANK W. DUNFORD, MARY E. DANIELSON and JAMES W. HARRY, Defendants.
By virtue of an order of sale rendered by the Circuit Court of Oneida County, dated on the 17th day of October A. D. 1907, and duly docketed in the office of the Clerk of the Circuit Court in said county, I, the Sheriff of said county, will sell at public sale at the front door of the Court House in the City of Rhinelander, County and State aforesaid, on the 6th day of December A. D. 1907, the following described premises, to-wit: Lot Number Three (3), in Block Number One (1), of Albany's second addition to the City of Rhinelander, according to the record of said block and lots, in the County of Oneida and State of Wisconsin, and being situated in the City of Rhinelander, County of Oneida and State of Wisconsin.

Dated October 18, 1907.
W. T. STURTEVANT, Sheriff of the County of Oneida.

STATE OF WISCONSIN, DEPARTMENT OF THE PUBLIC LANDS.
Notice is hereby given that the commissioners of the public lands of the state of Wisconsin, in pursuance of an order of sale rendered by the circuit court of said state, dated on the 17th day of October A. D. 1907, and duly docketed in the office of the Clerk of the Circuit Court in said county, will sell at public sale at the front door of the Court House in the City of Rhinelander, County and State aforesaid, on the 6th day of December A. D. 1907, the following described premises, to-wit: Lot Number Three (3), in Block Number One (1), of Albany's second addition to the City of Rhinelander, according to the record of said block and lots, in the County of Oneida and State of Wisconsin, and being situated in the City of Rhinelander, County of Oneida and State of Wisconsin.

A complete record of reports made by the men employed to inspect these lands under the provisions of chapter 367, laws of 1907, is now open to the inspection of the public at the state land office at Madison, Wisconsin.

A complete list of said lands containing a detailed statement of the amount of each tract of timber, soil, and the minimum price fixed by the commissioners at which each tract will be sold will be furnished to intending buyers upon application to E. W. WYMAN, Chief Clerk of the State Land Office at Madison, Wisconsin.

Dated at Madison, Wisconsin, Sept. 9, 1907.
HENRY CASPER, Secretary of State.

SEWELL A. FERGUSON, State Treasurer.

W. H. MYREKA, Attorney General.

Comptroller of the Public Lands, 12th Sept. 1907, 12.

May Fever.
The Fourth and Summer Colds are "coming up" by the "bunch" at Rhinelander. Rhinelander, Wis., all druggists.

CASORIA.
The Fourth and Summer Colds are "coming up" by the "bunch" at Rhinelander. Rhinelander, Wis., all druggists.

Heating Stoves
Right Styles and Prices,
A Full Line
Just received and placed in position, at
LEWIS HDW. CO.'S.

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He names the following witnesses to prove his continuous residence upon and cultivation of said land, viz: Thomas L. Gibney, John Whiton, John J. Lohbel and John Womer, all of Rhinelander, Wis.

Foras T. Wastucka, Register.

We are prepared to gum cross-cut saws on short notice and in first-class shape. Bring them in.

rhinelander Iron Co.

"The worst cold I ever had in my life was cured by Chamberlain's Cough Remedy," writes W. H. Norton, of Sutter Creek, Cal. "This cold left me with a cough and I was expectorating all the time. The Remedy cured me, and I want all of my friends when troubled with a cough or cold to use it, for it will do them good." For sale at Palace Drug Store.

PATENTS
CAVEATS, TRADE MARKS, COPYRIGHTS.

CAN I OBTAIN A PATENT? For a prompt answer and an expert opinion write to J. B. SCHILL & CO., who have had nearly fifty years' experience in the patent business. Communications strictly confidential. A Handbook of Information concerning Patents and how to obtain them sent free. Also a catalogue of mechanical and scientific books sent free.

Parents taken through Schill & Co. receive special notice in the Scientific American, and these are printed and sent to the public without cost to the inventor. This splendid paper, issued weekly, elegantly printed, contains the latest and most valuable information on the subject of Patents. It is a must for every inventor. Single copies 25 cents. Every number contains beautiful plates, in color, and photographs of new inventions. Plans, drawings and descriptions of the latest designs and secure contracts. Address: MUNN & CO., NEW YORK, 361 BROADWAY.

NERVOUS DEBILITY, VITAL WEAKNESS
and Prostration from Overwork or other causes.

Humphrey's Homeopathic Specific No. 28, in use over 40 years, the only successful remedy.
\$1 per vial, 5 vials and large vial powder, for \$5. Each by Druggists, or sent postpaid on receipt of price.

REPUTATION: 21th, 18, Cor. William & Johnson, New York.

SALE OF FORFEITED STATE LANDS.

OFFICE OF COMMISSIONERS OF THE PUBLIC LANDS.

NOTICE is hereby given that the school lands forfeited to the state of Wisconsin, under the provisions of chapter 367, laws of 1907, will be sold at public sale, on the 6th day of December A. D. 1907, at 9 o'clock a. m., of said day, to furnish said county with 120 cords of green oak wood, to be 1/2 hard maple and 1/2 yellow birch. Also to furnish said county with 20 cords of dry hard maple and yellow birch, or dry mixed wood.

The Committee on Public Property reserve the right to reject any or all bids.

Dated this 20th day of November, 1907, at Rhinelander, Wis.

E. P. BRENNAN, County Clerk of Oneida Co., Wis.

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Parents taken through Schill & Co. receive special notice in the Scientific American, and these are printed and sent to the public without cost to the inventor. This splendid paper, issued weekly, elegantly printed, contains the latest and most valuable information on the subject of Patents. It is a must for every inventor. Single copies 25 cents. Every number contains beautiful plates, in color, and photographs of new inventions. Plans, drawings and descriptions of the latest designs and secure contracts. Address: MUNN & CO., NEW YORK, 361 BROADWAY.

NERVOUS DEBILITY, VITAL WEAKNESS
and Prostration from Overwork or other causes.

Humphrey's Homeopathic Specific No. 28, in use over 40 years, the only successful remedy.
\$1 per vial, 5 vials and large vial powder, for \$5. Each by Druggists, or sent postpaid on receipt of price.

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THE STORY TELLER

"ONE, TWO, THREE"

It was an old, old, old lady,
And a boy that was half-past three,
And the way that they played I tell
Is beautiful to see.

She couldn't go romping and jumping,
And the boy, no more could he;
For he was a thin little fellow,
With a thin little twisted knee.

They sat in the yellow sunlight,
Out under the maple tree,
And the game that they played I tell
Just as it was told to me.

It was hide-and-go-seek they were playing,
Though you'd never have known it to be.
With an old, old, old lady
And a boy with a twisted knee.

The boy would lend his face down
On his little round right knee,
And he guessed where she was hiding
In guesses one, two, three.

"You are in the china closet!"
He would cry and laugh with glee—
It wasn't the china closet,
But he still had two and three.

"You are up in papa's big bedroom,"
In the chest with the queer old key,
And she said: "You are warm and warm;
But you are not quite right," said she.

"I can't be the little cupboard,"
Where mamma's things used to be—
So it must be in the clothes press, grandma,
And he found her with his three.

Then she covered her face with her
Fingers,
That were wrinkled and white and wee,
And he guessed where the boy was
Hiding.

With a one and a two and a three.

And they never had stirred from their
Places,
Right under the maple tree—
This old, old, old lady
And the boy with the lame little knee—
This dear, dear, dear old lady
And the boy who was half-past three.

—H. C. DUNN, in Congressionalist.

THE PASSING OF ARTHUR.

By John Ryscough.

"WELL, my boy, I must say I do hope there will be no failure this time," remarked Col. Tudor, to say the truth, rather gloomily, as though failure were by no means to be regarded as out of the question. They had driven about a mile already on the way to Harmsworth station, and this was the old gentleman's first observation. He held the reins with aggressive firmness, and frowned savagely at the cob, as though he rather thought of shooting him; and the end of his cigar was dreadfully mangled by his teeth. When Arthur had last been driven by his father to catch the express at Harmsworth, there had been a cigar for him also; but none was offered to-day, and after he had taken out his own, the case was shut with a hard click and put sternly away by the eagle-eyed old warrior.

The colonel was really a distinguished man, but he had always been a hard one, and such people are apt to be hardest of all to their own flesh and blood. A great deal had been expected of young Arthur Tudor, and, alas! had been to far expected in vain.

"It's a thousand pities," said the colonel, "that you have not as many brains as your sister."

Poor Arthur ventured no reply to this dismal criticism, he had heard it about ten times a week during the last five months. The wind whistled coldly in the naked hedgerows, and made the gaunt poplars by the wayside swish their stooping branches against the sullen wintry sky. He felt an inward chill and sullenness creeping about his own heart. "I'm awfully grateful for all your encouragement," he nearly said. For my part, I think it was a pity he did not say it out loud. The colonel was a martinet—perhaps a bit of a bully—and that sort of man respects you only if you stand up to him. But Arthur was a sweet-tempered youth, and trained to old-fashioned habits of deference; so he felt sore, but held his tongue.

"It's an extraordinary thing," continued Col. Tudor, "that you should be so like her in everything else. Height, looks, face, voice, build—everything but brains. And she so clever!"

Arthur and his twin sister were quite as fond of each other as twins are proverbially supposed to be; but he would have had to be an archangel not to resent the manner in which her praises were sung by their father to his own disparagement.

Still, he had so far been a failure; and a failure has to take what is given him of praise or blame.

So poor Arthur smothered a sigh, and thought with relief that while he was up for his examination he should at least be out of earshot of his father's criticisms. It certainly did not occur to the colonel that he himself was in any way to blame for his son's second failure—for fail we shall see that he did—but it is a fact that the lad's utter discouragement and consequent fluster and nervousness had much to do with it.

The Tudors were a family of soldiers, and there had never been any question in the mind of Col. Tudor that his three sons should all enter the service. The two elder had already done so, and one was a rather rising artilleryman, while the second was a clever "topper." They were both naturally suited to their scientific corps. But the third son, our luckless friend Arthur, was not strong in literary directions. A sinner, straighter hand, letter-headed lad you would not find, or more universally liked. But the truth is he was not clever. And he was, though

not really lazy, easy-going. Alas! in these days of competition we cannot afford to go easily.

He had been "up" once, and, as we have heard, had failed. Of that failure he had been bitterly ashamed, and his father had not saved his wounds; for, though the rubbing in of salt and vinegar may be healthful, it assuredly is not soothing.

The colonel had been twice a widower. His enemies said he had disgraced his last wife into the next world. And so Arthur had only his twin sister to go to for the gentle relief of feminine sympathy.

II.

When Arthur came home to Melbourne (the name of the Tudors' beautiful old manor house near Harmsworth) he knew that he had not passed. He had, he told his sister, lost his head altogether, and failed to answer even what he really had known of the papers. He was sure he had done badly, and in process of time he was informed that it was indeed so. Of course the colonel was furious; and, though he had always gloomily foreboded a second failure, he expressed himself "positively astounded" now that his dismal discouragements had borne fruit. And loudly did he declare that there should be no third "shot." To tell the truth, Arthur had no great longing for a third shot. As his father had wanted him to go into the army, he had acquiesced, and had grown used to the idea; but his own notion of a happy life was to be a land agent on some great country estate. And he had plenty of interest in that direction, and plenty of money for Arthur and his sister were the children of the colonel's second wife, and her wealth, which had been considerable, was to be theirs.

But Threema—a sort of contraction of her full name, Arthurina—knew their father better than her more simple-minded brother; and knew well that the old man intended his son to try again.

"Arthur shall pass," she said; "and what is more, I will myself coach him."

And so it turned out. A Mr. Little-Collins came over several times a week from Harmsworth, and crammed poor Arthur, Miss Tudor being always present; and afterwards Threema went through it all again with her brother, and showed him the notes she had herself taken in Mr. Little-Collins's presence. In this way Arthur really got on very well, very well comparatively, but the truth was he was not the lad that passes examinations, and, above all, competitive examinations. And as the time drew near for the fatal third shot, he felt into renewed despair.

"It's no use, Threema," he declared. "I shall never get through high enough. When it comes to the scratch I shall lose my wool again and be bowled as clean as a whistle."

"It is a dreadful thing to mix your metaphors like that," laughed his sister; "but this time the passing of Arthur shall pass."

Arthur shall pass, she said.

There is to come off in spite of all your own and father's croakings."

She seized a thrilling treatise on trigonometry and was soon buried in it. Her brother watched her admiringly, and mentally decided that, after all, his father was right, and it was a shame he should be such a thickhead when his twin sister was so clever. But there was not a tinge of anything small or petty in all the lad's nature, and his regret was absolutely untainted by envy or jealousy.

III.

Again Arthur was being driven to Harmsworth to catch the 11:05 express to town. But this time the colonel did not drive him. It was meant as a sign of displeasure, but it was a real relief to the lad who was saved from further Jeremiahisms.

Threema would have gone with him had she been at home, but only the day before she had gone away on a visit to a school friend. The young lady, however, lived in London, so that Arthur and his sister would soon meet. Arthur had been a little puzzled by this visit, for, as a rule, Threema hated going to London, hated staying away from home, and hated "chumming" with any girl to the exclusion of her brother. Nor had he ever heard before that she cared very much for this particular young lady. Miss Sydney had several times before sent invitations, but Threema had unhesitatingly and promptly refused them.

At Paddington Arthur was again surprised to find his sister awaiting him. "Hello! Didn't think I should see you so soon, Threema; and how's Miss Sydney?"

"Oh, she's all right! But I am going with you to have some luncheon, and afterwards you shall take me somewhere. I vote we enjoy ourselves."

They did have lunch, and then his sister poured into his ears a long tirade to the effect that Miss Sydney had been called out of town, and she was going to stop with her brother at his hotel. He was doubtful, but weak, and easily overpersuaded. So at his hotel

she stopped, her luggage rather unaccountably turning out to be there already.

"Oh! I knew I could persuade you to let me come here with you, and I brought it," she said.

Next morning found Arthur in his place ready to be examined; but, in spite of his two former failures, much less despairing-looking than before. He certainly seemed nervous, and even shy, and almost blushed if anyone looked hard at him (after all, very natural in a fellow who is known to have been twice plowed before). But once he got his papers he was all right. He set to work at once; this time there was no aimless reading and rereading of the questions, no wasting of time with pens or paper, but prompt, quiet application without any fuss or fluster. It seemed as if Threema was right, and he was to pass this time.

"He means business this time," a neighbor said to himself—a neighbor who had himself been up before, but once only. "All the same, he need not cut a chap; and I stood him a dinner, the beggar!"

This was one of those whose critical stare had made poor Arthur redder on entering. Poor lad, he had come in with his eyes on the floor, as if he felt that every eye was on him, and every tongue was whispering: "That's the fellow who has been spun twice before."

All day long he did well, and knew that he was doing well. And, when the papers were given in, he gave his modestly indeed, and not without a blush as became a previous failure, but with a quiet confidence that this time they were all right.

He found his sister in their private sitting-room at the hotel, gazing down with an air of extreme boredom very unusual to Threema, who was never bored, being always well able to occupy her mind and time—gazing down, I say, on the busy river far beneath their feet. Miss Tudor rose from her seat in the window with unvoiced awkwardness, and upset a tiny table with her skirts as she did so.

"Confound the tilly things," she exclaimed; and this again was very unlike her usual gentle and ladylike way of expressing herself.

"My dear girl," laughed her brother. "I manage much better than you. I even lit a cigarette as I was getting into my hansom just now. And when I wanted to pay the man I went straight to my trousers pocket for the money."

They suddenly burst out into roars of hearty laughter.

"Oh, my dear, your waist!" cried the twin who had come from being examined. "Your hands are all right. They are nearly as small as mine; your waist is a libel."

"And how did you get on?" inquired the awkward lady, sinking her voice with breathless interest.

"Excellent!" replied the young gentleman. "I believe I passed 55 per cent. to-day."

"Thunder!" cried the lady; "don't do that every day. I hope to glory they won't smell a rat."

"Not they! How did you get on?"

"I'm pretty well. I did not make till about 11—I believe you showed some thing into my drinks last night—and then I pricked my nose against the pie with which you had fastened your note to my pillow. That woke me. And first of all, I missed my trousers and things."

"Sh! sh!" cried the gentleman; "I'm ashamed of you."

"Well, I did miss them. And I had to read your note half a dozen times before I could understand why on earth you had taken them. Then I dressed in your affairs and slunk in here. And here I've stuck. I had breakfast here, and—"

"And smoked here too, I should imagine."

"Well, yes. I did have a cigarette or two. I thought of going out, but I finked it. If I saw any lady I knew, I knew I should forget and try to take my hat off. And I admit my walk is not graceful. I say, let's swap again. And I'll take you to the play to-night, if you like."

"Certainly. Oh, I forgot to tell you. As I was coming away, two men—Thompson and Church I think their names are—collared hold of me, and one of them said: 'You are a beauty; I stood you a dinner and now you can't so much as speak to me. I've a good mind to come back with you to your hotel or your diggings and make you stand me one.' I was just going to resent his free and easiness, but saved myself in time. Perhaps you had better really ask them to dinner. Only I will not show. It might be 'complications.'"

"And you really think you—I mean I will pass?" asked the awkward lady, with incredulous admiration.

"I am cock-sure I shall, I mean you will," replied the gentle gentleman. And in the event he proved to be right. Eighth on the list out of 60 or 70 stood the name of Arthur Pitt Tudor. And for the rest you must draw your own conclusions concerning the "Passing of Arthur."—St. Paul's.

She Didn't Want Much.

When Andrew D. White, now the United States ambassador at Berlin, was our minister to Germany, nearly 20 years ago, he received some queer letters from Americans, asking for his influence in their behalf in court circles. Perhaps the funniest of all was a very mandatory epistle from an old lady living in the west, who inclosed in her letter four pieces of white linen, each some six inches square. "We are going to give a fair in our church," she wrote, "and I am making an autograph quilt. I want you to get me the autographs of the emperor, the empress, the crown prince and Kiamarek; and tell them to be very careful not to write too near the edge of the squares, as a seam has to be allowed for putting them together."—Youth's Companion.

As to his photograph. Cholly—"I don't think the photographer caught me expression, do you?" She—"I don't see any."—Puck.

—Adapted in Every Respect.—Warwick—"I think Alaska would make an elegant summer resort." Wickwire—"Ah, you have been reading about the climate?"—Warwick—"No, the prices."—Truth.

—Matter of Choice.—"She says she has remained single from choice."—"That's right. I wouldn't undertake to say whose choice it was, but the broad, general statement is unquestionably true."—Chicago Evening Post.

—Bound to Come.—It was their first quarrel, and Eve had given him a piece of her mind. "I little thought," muttered Adam, as he went and sat on a stump and fanned himself, "I would ever find a rib roast so unpalatable."—Chicago Tribune.

—A Reformer.—"You know that saying, 'Let me make the songs of a nation and I care not who makes its laws'?"—"Yes; what of it?"—"It ought to be amended to read: 'Let me make the laws of a nation and I'll put in jail half the people who make its songs.'"—Cleveland Record.

—The Important Consideration.—"I don't know what this country is coming to!" exclaimed the pessimist. "You are on the wrong track," replied the official, as he signed an order keeping out an anarchist. "The thing to worry about in what is coming to this country."—Washington Star.

—From a Biker's View.—Charlie Mariner (describing a canoe race).—"The course was awfully choppy, and, after standing for awhile on the starboard tack, I went over on to the port tack." Miss Tandem (interrupting).—"Oh, how badly you must have been punctured!"—Browning, King & Co.'s Monthly.

PUNGENT PARAGRAPHS.

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DUCKS THAT NEVER SWAM.

Ten Thousand White Ones That Ditz for Water.

On the green patch at the corner of Cottage Grove avenue and Seventy-ninth street there are 10,000 ducks and ducklings, none of which have ever seen a drop of water save that which is doled out to them daily as drink.

What is more, not one of these ducks, young or old, ever had a mother, provided the old question as to which is the mother, the duck which lays the eggs or the duck which hatches it, be answered in favor of the latter. These ducks were all raised in boxes by the aid of kerosene oil and a lighted lamp wick. When they felt cold after being taken from their hatching place they were taught to turn beneath coils of steam pipe which sputtered a well-come to the ducklings as they huddled up under the iron pipes, "even as a hen collect her chickens under her wings."

There is not in this whole collection of quacking birds a single one which can claim a dark feather. Ten thousand strong they are, all as white as the driven snow, a remarkable circumstance considering the fact that not one of them ever had a bath. This duck farm at the south end of Chicago is not yet a single season old, and it bears the distinction of being the only rearing place for ducks in the United States which accomplishes its object without a pond filled with the birds' natural element. The ducks quack and grow fat and bring 25 cents a pound in the market, which is double the price at which water-reared quackers are quoted. It is only fair to say, however, that no claim is made that absence of water increases the price of the bird. Their value is due to the fact that the ducks are of a peculiar strain and are sold when only ten weeks old.

There are at the farm several scores of old ducks which supply the eggs from which the young are raised. A few of the most likely of the offspring are set aside occasionally to be kept until maturity for egg-laying purposes. A corresponding number of the old ducks are disposed of. In about five years' time there will be ducks whose ancestors for ten generations have not known what it is to take a swim. The youngsters will then be taken to the vicinity of a pond of water to see if years of dry land habitation have changed the nature of the bird. If they flop their wings, quack and dig for the water like ducks of the present day, scientists will or will not be disappointed, in accordance with the theories which they hold.—Chicago Times-Herald.

The Kaiser's Anglophobia.

How little likelihood there is of either Russia or France joining Emperor William in his projected coalition against England will be seen by the recently issued official trade reports, which show that more than 20 per cent. of France's foreign commerce is transacted with Great Britain, a country which constitutes the market for more than a third of the entire production of France's industry. No less than 22 per cent. of Russia's foreign trade is with Great Britain, which is the best customer for Muscovite grain; 29,000,000 pounds go to England each year, whereas Germany takes only 55,000,000 pounds. It is ridiculous, therefore, to imagine that either France or Russia would sacrifice their best markets and subject their staple industries to downright ruin solely for the purpose of satisfying a purely personal spite of the Kaiser against his English relatives.—N. Y. Tribune.

Kissing by the Hour.

The Munchener Nachrichten records the experience of a young German who undertook to establish a kissing record. He gained his sweetheart's consent, the terms being that he should take 10,000 kisses from her lips in ten hours, with a brief interval for refreshment every half hour. Umpires were appointed and the attempt to make the record began. The young man scored 2,000 kisses in the first hour, and 1,600 in the second. He had reached 250 in the third hour when his lips were paralyzed, and he became unconscious.—N. Y. Sun.

OPENING AN ACCOUNT.

Woman in a Bank for the First Time Makes Trouble.

"A woman opening a bank account for the first time is a peculiar creature," said one of the clerks in a national bank. "One came in a few days ago and glanced around suspiciously. Then she ambled up to the window and said: 'If you please, I want to deposit some money.' 'Yes, just go to the next window.' 'She stepped over in a careful way, as if she was breaking some rule or other, and almost in a whisper, said: 'Is this where they deposit money?' 'Yes, ma'am. Do you wish to open an account?' 'Oh, no,' she said. 'I don't want to have anything charged. I just want to deposit my money. Is this bank really safe?' 'She was assured that it was. 'This bank is as firm as Gibraltar, madam. You have come to the right place. We will have to have your autograph. Just write your name right there.' 'I haven't got a stub pen and some nice violet ink.' 'She was fitted out, and in the most careful way imaginable she wrote out her full name. Then she was provided with a deposit book, which she looked at in an inquiring way. She glanced her money, hung it out for a minute, and then handed it in, all rolled up and tied with a thread. The receiving teller counted it in a rapid way and threw it in with the other receipts. 'Now,' she said, 'this isn't a good bank. You've just gone and thrown my money in with all the rest. You can never get it out for me. Take your old book and give me my money. And scratch my name off that big autograph album. Mother said you couldn't tell anything about a bank.' 'She was given her little roll, the autograph was scratched off and the deposit book destroyed. She bowed out in a devious way, as much as to say, 'They can't cheat me if I am a woman.'—Cincinnati Commercial Tribune.

MISTAKE IN DELIVERY.

Customer Lost Because of the Merchant's Versatility.

Queer things happen in salubrious towns, where the residents have a way of utilizing their leisure hours in a variety of ways. Mrs. Stimpson, a notable housewife who lives in one of these terrestrial paradises, recently replenished her stock of household furniture at the only department store in the place and ordered her purchases sent home that afternoon when she would be there to receive them.

She was in a particularly happy frame of mind as she sat at her front window watching for their arrival, remarking with satisfaction the vacant places the new furniture would adorn, when an undertaker's wagon drove up and stopped in front of her house, and a solemn looking driver in rusty black descended from the front seat and rang her bell. She did not lose a moment in raising the window and calling to him in a frightened voice: "Go away! You've stopped at the wrong house! There isn't any lady here!" "I don't want a lady, ma'am. I've got some things I was told to leave here," called the man.

"Take them back!" she commanded. "I tell you I won't have them! You ought to be ashamed to stop here! What do you suppose the neighbors will think?"

Well, ma'am, said the man, as he climbed on his wagon again, "if you don't want your new furniture, all right, but I've got it inside."

"And I wouldn't take it as a gift," said the distressed woman; "the idea of bringing my goods in an undertaker's wagon!"

"We hadn't another vehicle on the farm and you said you wanted it right off," responded the man as he drove away.

But the man of many callings who had utilized the last conveyance in his establishment lost the sale of the furniture and the good will of a customer who did not appreciate such mortuary enterprise.—Chicago Times-Herald.

WOMEN DO NOT TELL THE WHOLE TRUTH.

Modest Women Evade Certain Questions When Asked by a Male Physician, but Write Freely to Mrs. Pinkham.

An eminent physician says that "Women are not truthful, they will lie to their physicians." This statement should be qualified; women do tell the truth, but not the whole truth, but this is only in regard to those painful and troublesome disorders peculiar to their sex.

There can be no more terrible ordeal to a delicate, sensitive, refined woman than to be obliged to answer certain questions when those questions are asked, even by her family physician. This is especially the case with unmarried women.

This is the reason why thousands and thousands of women are now corresponding with Mrs. Pinkham. To this good woman they can and do give every symptom, so that she really knows more about the true condition of her patients through her correspondence than the physician who personally questions them. Perfect confidence and candor are at once established between Mrs. Pinkham and her patients.

Years ago women had no such recourse. Nowadays a modest woman asks help of a woman who understands women. If you suffer from any form of trouble peculiar to women, write at once to Mrs. Pinkham, Lynn, Mass., and she will advise you free of charge.

And the fact that this great boon which is extended freely to women by Mrs. Pinkham, is appreciated, the thousands of letters which are received by her prove. Many such grateful letters as the following are constantly pouring in: "I was a sufferer from female weakness for about a year and a half. I have tried doctors and patent medicines, but nothing helped me. I underwent the horrors of local treatment, but received no benefit. My ailment was pronounced ulceration of the womb. I suffered from intense pains in the womb and ovaries, and the backache was dreadful. I had leucorrhoea in its worst form. Finally I grew so weak I had to keep my bed. The pains were so hard as to almost cause spasms. When I could endure the pain no longer I was given morphine. My memory grew short, and I gave up all hope of ever getting well. Thus I dragged along. At last I wrote to Mrs. Pinkham for advice, and concluded to try Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound. After taking two bottles I felt much better; but after using six bottles I was cured. My friends think my cure almost miraculous. Her noble work is surely a blessing to broken-down women."—GRACE K. STANLEY, Pratt, Kansas.

Free from Catarrh

Surprised at the Wonderful Curative Power of Hood's Sarsaparilla.

"I have taken Hood's Sarsaparilla for catarrh and bronchial trouble and have been surprised at its wonderful curative properties. I am now entirely free from both these complaints, and heartily recommend Hood's Sarsaparilla for catarrh." A. G. Sams, Clark Mills, Wisconsin.

Hood's Sarsaparilla

Is the best—in fact the One True Blood Purifier.

Hood's Pills act easily, effectively. 25c.

TAKING CARE OF HIMSELF.

Jack Was Making Money in Ways of His Own Choosing.

"Why don't you give that son of yours a chance?" asked one business veteran of another. "He must inherit some of your superior business qualities and the time will come when you must have some one to look after your affairs. He can't manage them without the necessary training."

"Don't you suppose that I have canvassed the whole situation? I have let that boy handle a small fortune, and he has lost it all. He has been so unsatisfactory that I have given him formal notice to look out for himself."

"That seems to have plenty of money."

"That's another thing I don't like. I have cut off his allowance, yet he lives well and never enters a complaint. Last spring, though I want him to put up the office blinds for me, he refused to do so. My collateral were not available and creditors were pushing me. The boy walked into the office one afternoon when I was in the throes of despair, said: 'Things lookin' blue, governor?' laid down a certified check for \$20,000 and walked out. I owe him money, but he needs it. When I asked him how he got it, he told him how the market was able to go, he ignored my advice and bought millions of eggs; right in the midst of hot weather, mind you. On learning where they were stored I notified the health department and requested some of those in the vicinity to limit their proceedings when the nuisances were asserted itself. I learned incidentally afterward that he had a patent process for preserving eggs and cleared up a big pot of money. Wheat hadn't gone the way I predicted, but it was his business to do as he pleased. Recently he made a \$15,000 net shooting game, but one of his friends said that Jack had taken a long shot at a horse and won. I hope the rascal had to pay for the horse."—Detroit Free Press.

HOLIDAY EXCURSIONS.

South and East.

On December 7 and 21 the Big Four Route and Chesapeake & Ohio railway will sell excursion tickets from all points northwest, both one way and round trip, at greatly reduced rates to points in Virginia, North and South Carolina and other southern states. Sound trip tickets will be good twenty-one days returning. Write for particulars and pamphlet descriptive of Virginia farm lands. J. J. Truitt, Northwestern Passenger Agent, 234 Clark St., Chicago.

Trouble for Both.

He—Oh, of course, dear, it is all right for you to eat onions if you like; but, I declare, it's hard work to stand it.

She—Well, I don't blame you, Harry, for after I eat them I can hardly stay where I am myself.—Judge.

An Up-to-Date Twist.

She—What is love?

He—Two saddle bolts with a single frame; two sprockets that turn as one.—Judge.

Many addresses seem to favor long engagements and short marriages.—Chicago News.

Disfigured from a bruise? Not now! When St. Jacobs Oil cures it. No chance.

The rattlesnake never shrinks from danger. It simply recoils.—Chicago News.

A big investment for a workman is St. Jacobs Oil. It cures rheumatism.

A boy is never too trifling to learn to whistle real loud through his fingers.

When did you arrive—not to know St. Jacobs Oil will cure a sprain right off.



DROPSY NEW DISCOVERY gives quick relief and cures worst cases. Send for book of testimonials and 10 days' treatment FREE. Write to J. E. BROWN, 100 N. W. 2nd St., St. Paul, Minn.

WANTED Men and women who will make money. Address WATERBURY CO., 24 E. 4th St., Chicago.

A. N. K.-G. 1694

WHEN WRITING TO ADVERTISERS please state that you saw the Advertisement in this paper.

OPIMUM

WATERBURY CO. has a new discovery for curing all cases of OPIUM, MORPHINE, HEROIN, and all other drug habits. Write for book of testimonials and 10 days' treatment FREE. Address WATERBURY CO., 24 E. 4th St., Chicago.

WATERBURY CO.

See our stock of
Men's and Children's

FINE

Ladies Fine Dress, Coat, Top,

Kb, Hand Turn

The Woman of
the Moon.

By William Lightfoot Visser.

There's a portrait of a woman on the moon.
It is graven on the shining silver disc.
And the face that has the tint of lilac moon.
And the hair that is as black as ink.
She is as handsome as a rose in early June.
This fair and lovely woman of the moon.

A mystery's this portrait on the moon.
That was graven by the Master hand above.
Tis a mystery as deep as ancient rune.
And perplexing as the woman that we love.
She is fairest in the autumn night's high noon.
This pure and lovely woman of the moon.

It was erst a man we pictured on the moon.
It is a letter that a woman should be there.
With the roses and the lilies round her crown.
And the light of heaven, shining on her hair.
When the one we love is absent we may groan.
To the lovely woman graven on the moon.

"WHY, that's good, Jim, how did you come to do it? Are you moonstruck?"

"Moonstruck. Of course I am moonstruck. So would you be if you were in my place. There's a little story connected with this, old fellow, and if you are in the mood to listen, I will tell it to you."

"All right, Jim, spill away. How long is it?"

"Oh, about one good cigar, I reckon."

"That's just the right length, for Julie will expect me in an hour."

"Julie will expect you? Where?"

"At the Union depot."

"At the Union depot?"

"That's what I said."

"Well, say, Tom, you've got a better story than mine. Tell it to me, please, and I'll tell you mine afterwards."

"I don't mind. My story is only about four whiffs, if that, and if you will cut yours that much we can get them both in before I have to go. Mine is simply this: I met her at Hotel del Monte, when I got there in June, the sweetest woman I ever saw. Her name was Winthrop, Julie Winthrop, and now it is Julie Jones, and that is better. More alliterative, you see. Of course I fell in love with her, and in dead, hard earnest. I am in the habit of falling in love with attractive women, but the coupe d'amour, if I may be allowed the term, was never a knockout until this one."

"Julie didn't seem to reciprocate, and to tell you the truth I don't believe she loves me, even now, as much as she does some other fellow that I don't know. But she will never see him again; at least she never will except by accident. Well, she married me. I intended to be so good to her that she will forget the other fellow in time, and pretty quick time at that."

"We were married in September and came across the continent, to St. Louis, arriving there about the 15th. I had some business in Louisville that would detain me a few days, and then I wanted to run up here and see you, so she decided to visit some friends while I was doing Louisville and Chicago. She is doing Louisville and Chicago. She is to meet me to-night, and we are going on home together. That's my story. Pretty good one, isn't it?"

"Yes, quite to the point at least. Have you told your Julie anything of me—that is to say, of our friendship?"

"No, my dear fellow, I've been saving you for dessert, so to speak. I want to spring you on her later. The fact is I am courting her yet, and I don't want her to think that I care a little bit for anybody else in the world but her until I have won her love good and certain. Then I want you to come and see us up there on the Hudson and stay till you just have to come back to town to attend to your knitting. Why, what's the matter, old man? Are you ill?"

"No, it's just the pipe. It's too strong. Often does me that way. I must quit it."

"Good idea. I never could stand a pipe. But can't you go on with your story? I've told mine."

"It doesn't amount to much, and since I come to think, it is hardly worth

telling. But it may be of some advantage to you one of these days, so I will tell it."

"I have been in love with a woman all my life. We grew up together. Our homes adjoined each other in the Kentucky village where we were born and raised, and we have been sweethearts since she was 12 and I 17. Even before that, I reckon, but we were too young to know it. Now she is 25 and I am 30 and we were to have been married last spring, but a financial affair prevented and we put it off until next winter. I had about \$5,000 saved up, but my sweetheart's father, who was a very well-to-do man, wanted to use that amount in a scheme of some kind and I loaned it to him. He invested it with a large sum of his own—in a land deal, he said, and—well he hasn't got it back yet."

"That's just like you, Jim, you can paint, but you haven't got as much business sense as a monkey."

"Thank you, but you are using up time. I must finish my story."

"Have you got any security for that money?"

"No."

"Have you got anything to show where it went to?"

"Yes."

"Well, that's something."

"I think it's worse than nothing, but I will show it to you directly. I have not seen my sweetheart since last spring. She and her father went away on a trip together, and when we parted we agreed to think of each other at eight o'clock every evening and talk as if we were talking to each other."

"To catch my train I had to bid her good-by at that hour, and it happened that the full moon was shining. I outlined to her the face of the woman on the moon, and showed her how much the face was like her own. Since then I have sketched and painted that face, and I'll show you that also. Besides, I have written the verses above it that I read to you just now. The picture and the verses are both bad, I know. No painter could do justice to the face in the moon, or to that of my sweetheart, but I did both when in a happier mood than I am right now."

"That's about all there is to it, Tom, except the receipt for my money and the portrait I spoke of. But the receipt is in the shape of a letter, and I won't read it to you unless you agree not to ask me what its postmark is, and the name signed to it. That is another man's secret."

"All right, old man, whatever you say goes."

"Here it is:"

"My Dear James: I have not only said and sworn to my own money and all I could raise on my property, but I have also gambled away what I borrowed from you. My daughter has been led by me to believe that I loaned you my money, and that you have beggared me by losing it at the gambling table. I make to you this humiliating confession because I am on my death bed. It shows what gambling will lead to, in even as old a man as I am. But before I die I shall tell my daughter the whole truth, and you will be reinstated in her good graces. I give her to you, and I hope and pray she will be in some measure a restitution to you. I can say no more. I am too weak to write more. Please forgive me. Yours in all penitence."

[This letter was dated at the Hotel del Monte, August 15, 1897, and was signed "Charles Winthrop."]

"My God, Jim, do you think the old man died without telling your sweetheart the truth?"

"No, of course not. He told her, and I shall hear from her soon."

"I hope so, my dear fellow. I am sure you deserve to be happy."

"And here is the picture on this case. There, the envious cloth is now out of the way. Isn't she handsome?"

"Great—Why, Jim, that is the portrait of my wife."

"Impossible." I painted it from the woman in the moon, but if you think it resembles your Julie I will give it to you. I can paint another. Look, there is my model. See how she beams through the window."

"I won't say I hate to rob you, old fellow, for I don't. I know you can paint another, and this will so delight my sweet Julie. Why you must be anxious to get rid of it, to have wrapped it so quickly."

"I am anxious for you to have it, Tom, if it will make you and your Julie happy."

"What a glorious old fellow you are, Jim. But time's up. Good-by, old man."

"Good-by, Tom. Write me all about yourself, and if you ever need me let me know. I think I would almost make a sacrifice at any time to serve you."

"I know you would, Jim, but you haven't got a monopoly on that."

They parted as the friends that they were. Tom Jones went out into the crisp autumn night, whistling a merry tune. And James Hamilton, philosopher, poet, painter and hero, twisted Charles Winthrop's letter, caught a blaze to it from the gas jet, and when it had burned almost to burning his fingers threw the charred paper in the grate.

"I must submit to all this for the sake of my friend," he said. "Tom is happy. That will do for both. And I—I have the woman in the moon."—Carter's Monthly.

Heedless His Friend.

"My friend, the candidate for sheriff," said the earnest citizen, "is a fine man and you ought to vote for him."

"But," objected the other man, "he's running on a platform that practically advocates free riot and anarchy."

"Well, suppose he is. If we have free riot and anarchy, the sheriff will have plenty to do. I'd have you know, sir, that my friend, the candidate for sheriff, isn't looking for a sinecure!"—Puck.

A Search Watchman.

Searchlights are now used to illuminate at night the grounds of the Jersey state prison to prevent the escape of prisoners. It is reported to have been effective in preventing the escape of prisoners in several instances.—Chicago Times-Herald.

A WARNING FOR BACHELORS.

Married Men Live Longer Than Single Ones.

The duration of our life may, in a general way, be lengthened or diminished by ourselves, according as we contribute to its maintenance by healthful methods of living. Independently of these, however, various inner and outer influences are of great effect upon the duration of life, such as marriage, heredity, occupation, religion, race and climate. This is manifest to everyone in regard to certain influences, as, for instance, climate; but it is not so manifest as relates to marriage. And yet the influence of marriage upon the duration of life is highly favorable.

Darwin said in his "Origin of Man": "According to an enormous mass of statistics which were taken in the course of the year 1882, it has been ascertained that the unmarried men in France between the ages of 20 and 30 die in much greater numbers than the married. Of the unmarried 11.3 die yearly out of every 1,000, and of the married only 6.5. In Scotland this was shown as early as 1803. There, for instance, out of every 1,000 unmarried men between the ages of 20 and 30 years 14.0 died yearly, and of the married only 7.2, or less than half."

A similar condition is observed in nearly all other lands. According to Hufeland in his "Akrobiotik," out of every 100 persons, 11 bachelors and 27 married men reach the age of 70 years, and 23 unmarried and 25 married women.

According to Dr. J. L. Casper, the number of persons who reach the period of life between 70 and 100 years is as follows: Unmarried men, 4; married men, 20; unmarried women, 15; married women, 32.

The French statistician Deparcieux, who has recorded not less than 48,540 deaths from the parish of St. Sulpice, gives the following as the result of his researches:

"It appears that man lives longer in marriage than in celibacy. The number of bachelors who die after attaining the age of 20 years is nearly twice as great as of married men and widowers. Also, it is found that, of those who survive the age of 90 years, the proportion of unmarried to married men or widowers is as 6 to 43. The proportion between the ages of married and unmarried women is still more striking; the numbers of those who reach the age of 90 years are as 112 to 14, respectively."

Nolrot found that in Dijon married men lived on an average seven and married women five years longer than the unmarried. According to the same author, the unfavorable influence of celibacy made itself felt between the ages of 25 and 35 years. From then till the fifty-fifth year it diminished, and at the latter age disappeared almost entirely.

According to the French statistician Leray, the man who marries at 20 thereby adds 11 years to his life. He who marries at 25 adds eight and he who weds at 40 six years to his life. After the fifty-fifth year this gain ceases.

The expression "adds" is incorrect in so far as it may give rise to the idea that every marriage will bring this addition to life. While this addition to life is to a certain extent true, it is also true that marriage may have an injurious effect, as, for instance, when it takes place too early or when, especially in the families of workmen, the increased care of the maintenance of a family has the result of constant overexertion and overwork. According to a comparison by Farr, four times as many married men under the age of 20 and twice as many married women die as of the unmarried of the same age.—St. Louis Republic.

NOT SO FUNNY.

How a Practical Joker Played It on Himself.

In a Pullman car on an English railway recently a waggish young man, noticing an elderly gentleman trying to put on a light dust coat, went to his assistance. While thus engaged, the man observed a good-sized whisky flask protruding from one of the old gentleman's pockets, and thought it a good opportunity for a joke. Having helped the stranger on with his coat, therefore, he pulled out the flask and said:

"Will you take a drink?"

The old man did not recognize the bottle and drawing himself up, remarked, rather severely:

"No, sir; I never drink."

"It won't hurt you," insisted the waggish man.

"It's the best."

"Young man," said the old gentleman, speaking loud enough for all the carriage to hear, "if you persist in drinking whisky you will be a ruined man at 40. It is the curse of the land. When I was a boy my mother died, and the last thing she did was to call me to her bedside, and say: 'John, promise me that you will never touch a drop of liquor.'"

"Oh, well, in that case," said the joker, "I must drink it myself," whereupon, snatching the action to the word, he pulled out the cork and took a good drink. A moment later he dropped the bottle with an exclamation which certainly didn't sound like a blessing, and yelled: "Lgh! ugh! My mouth's all raw!"

Then it was that the old gentleman discovered his loss, and to the amusement of the other passengers, said:

"Ah, young man, you will be careful before you take another man's property again. I am Dr. —, and that bottle contains some quinine and iron for one of my patients."

The young man got out at the next station.—Youth's Companion.

Genuine Hair Restorer.

A man dropped his wig on the street, and a boy who was following close behind the loser picked it up and handed it to him. "Thanks, my boy," said the owner of the wig; "you are the first genuine hair restorer I have ever seen."—Chicago Times-Herald.

FRIGHTENED AWAY.

The First Man Hit Met in Alaska Scared Him OK.

"No," said a man who was sitting on a box in front of a grocery store, "I can't say as I know very much about Alaska."

His companions looked at him in astonishment. It was the first time he had ever admitted not knowing much about anything.

"I reckon, then, you're not thinking about going to dig for gold," said one bystander.

"Albino, though, as the stories of sudden wealth keep pouring in, you'll change your mind," said another.

"It won't be possible, I've been there."

"And come back without getting rich?"

"Yes. I didn't much more than cross the boundary line before I turned around and struck for home."

"Scared?"

"That's the answer."

"What of? Polar bears?"

"No."

"Supplies give out?"

"No. I had plenty of food. What changed my mind was seeing a bigging hole."

I had these ideas about gold being found any and everywhere, and I went up thinking to get some points about mining. I asked him in an offhand way whether he had struck any pay dirt yet, and he turned around and glared at me and said: 'Young fellow, what do you think I'm doing this for? I told him I thought he was digging for gold. He glared at me again and said: 'Good nothing! I'm doing this for fun. I've been living here for four years and there's one thing that my curiosity has never been satisfied about. I'm going to dig this hole gold and see if it allows plenty of room, and then find out just how far down this climate will make the mercury go.'—Washington Star.

How's This?

We offer One Hundred Dollars Reward for any case of Catarrh that can not be cured by Hall's Catarrh Cure.

F. J. Cheney & Co., Props., Toledo, O. We, the undersigned, have known F. J. Cheney for the last 15 years, and believe him perfectly honorable in all business transactions and financially able to carry out any obligations made by their firm. West & Truax, Wholesale Druggists, Toledo, O.

Walling, Kienan & Marvin, Wholesale Druggists, Toledo, O. Hall's Catarrh Cure is taken internally, acting directly upon the blood and mucous surfaces of the system. Price 50c. per bottle. Sold by all Druggists. Testimonials free.

Hall's Family Pills are the best.

A Mean White Man.

Rev. Amos A. Bledsoe, of the St. Louis Baptist Church, met Jim Webster a few days ago near the Grand Union depot and asked him how he was off for firewood.

"I reckon I has got about five cords laid up for de winter."

"Dat oughter has yer er long while," said Parson Bledsoe who was figuring to borrow some of Jim's fuel.

"Hit ain't gwine fer las' so werry long," replied Jim. "Lease de white man in whose yard 'at wood is burns it up less as if it didn't cos' him er cent."—N. Y. World.

Misery by the Wholesale.

Is what chronic inactivity of the liver gives rise to. While going into the blood and imparts a yellow tint, the tongue fouts, and so does the breath, sick headaches, pain beneath the right ribs and shoulder blades are felt, the bowels become constipated and the stomach disordered. The proven remedy for this catalogue of evils is Hostetter's Stomach Bitter, a medicine long and professionally recognized, and sovereign also for chills and fever, nervousness and rheumatism.

Saying.

"Henceforth," she cried, her dark eyes flashing, "women are to be free!"

The Sultan bowed.

"Very well," he rejoined, calmly. "I haven't any kkkk. I'll be a great saving to me, I tell you those!"—N. Y. World.

It Makes Cold Feet Warm.

Shake into your under shoes Allen's Foot-Ease, a powder for the feet. It cures rest and comfort, prevents that smarting sensation and keeps your feet from perspiring. Allen's Foot-Ease makes cold feet warm. After your feet perspire they usually feel cold at this season. Ask your druggist or shoe dealer to day for a 25c box of Allen's Foot-Ease and use it at once. Sample sent free. Address Allen S. Olmsted, Le Roy, N. Y.

What It Was.

Papa—Alice, I thought I heard a loud smack in the hall last night.

Alice—Yes, Mr. Upsey made that noise with his lips when I told him you had cleared \$50,000 in a wheat deal.—Cleveland Leader.

Star Plug Is Strictly High Grade.

No expense is saved—no false economy is practiced—in the manufacture of Star plug tobacco. It is strictly high grade in every particular.

Explaining It—"I presume the reason why the chainless bicycle isn't as well known as the other kind," remarked Rivers, "is that it always travels in cogs."—Chicago Tribune.

Fits stopped free and permanently cured. No fits after first day's use of Dr. Kline's Great Nerve Restorer. Free trial bottle and treatise. Dr. Kline, 933 Arch St., Phila., Pa.

Do the right, and your ideal of it grows and perfects itself. Do the wrong, and your ideal of it breaks up and vanishes.—James Martineau.

To introduce our magazine, it will be sent free three months to all who send six cents to pay for registering name. "Home and Garden," St. Paul, Minn.

When a woman sees a pretty girl, she says to herself: "I wish I had her looks, if she didn't know of her beauty so well."—Washington Independent.

How's Cure for Consumption is an A. No. 1 Asthma medicine.—W. R. Williams, Apthorp, Ill., April 11, 1894.

Spinster—A woman who wouldn't marry if she could and couldn't if she would.—Chicago News.

To Cure a Cold in One Day. Take Laxative Bromo Quinine Tablets. All druggists refund money if it fails to cure. 25c.

Anchor—A man who gives because he has to make an honest living.—Chicago News.

Disability is made ability to work from. The cure of Lambsy by St. Jacobs Oil.

The sweetest smile is always bestowed on somebody else.—Atchison Globe.

A treasure laid up in St. Jacobs Oil. It cures the worst Neuralgia.

Very few nice girls have fool mothers.—Atchison Globe.

It is a knock out when St. Jacobs Oil cures St. Vitus promptly.

A GREAT REMEDY.

Greatly Tested.

Greatly Recommended.

The loss of the hair is one of the most serious losses a woman can undergo. Beautiful hair gives many a woman a claim to beauty which would be utterly wanting if the locks were short and scanty. It is almost as serious a loss when the natural hue of the hair begins to fade, and the shining tresses of chestnut and auburn are changed to gray or to a faded shadow of their former brightness. Such a loss is no longer a necessity. There is one remedy which may well be called a great remedy by reason of its great success in stopping the falling of the hair, cleaning the scalp of dandruff, and restoring the lost color to gray or faded tresses. Dr. Ayer's Hair Vigor is a standard and reliable preparation, in use in thousands of homes, and recommended by everyone who has tested it and experienced the remarkable results that follow its use. It makes hair grow. It restores the original color to hair that has turned gray or faded out. It stops hair from falling, cleanses the scalp of dandruff, and gives the hair a thickness and gloss that no other preparation can produce.

Mrs. Herzman, of 35 East 6th St., New York City, writes:

"A little more than a year ago, my hair began turning gray and falling out, and although I tried ever so many things to prevent a continuance of these conditions, I obtained no satisfaction until I tried Dr. Ayer's Hair Vigor. After using one bottle my hair was restored to its natural color, and ceased to fall out. I can touch it. It is no longer a necessity. There is one remedy which may well be called a great remedy by reason of its great success in stopping the falling of the hair, cleaning the scalp of dandruff, and restoring the lost color to gray or faded tresses. Dr. Ayer's Hair Vigor is a standard and reliable preparation, in use in thousands of homes, and recommended by everyone who has tested it and experienced the remarkable results that follow its use. It makes hair grow. It restores the original color to hair that has turned gray or faded out. It stops hair from falling, cleanses the scalp of dandruff, and gives the hair a thickness and gloss that no other preparation can produce."

There's more on this subject in Dr. Ayer's Cerebro. A story of cures told by the cured. This book of 100 pages is sent free, on request, by the J. C. Ayer Co., Lowell, Mass.

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(with a little soap) used to be the thing to

clean house with. Now-a-days it's

Pearline. Pearline is easier and

quicker and better than elbow-grease.

One reason why millions of women prefer

Pearline, rather than anything else, in

cleaning house, is that it saves the paint

and woodwork. But the principal reason,

of course, is that it saves so much work. as

Peddlers and some unscrupulous grocers will tell you.

"This is as good as" or "the same as Pearline." ITS

FALSE—Pearline is never peddled; if your grocer sends

you an imitation, be honest—send it back.

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